

ARMY



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THE AGE OF BISMARCK.

Many human employment, from burglary up to diplomacy, no quality is so dazzling for the time as successful audacity; and professional genius, whether in footpad or prime minister, attracts a crowd of imitators. Against prophecy, precedent and probability, Count BISMARCK achieved for his country a swifter and more brilliant expansion than any statesman, CAVOUR being hardly excepted, since the days of the First Consul; and his aggrandizement of Prussia bids fair to be more enduring than the great NAPOLEON's conquests for France. Onlookers did not precisely "first endure, then pity, then embrace," but, as BISMARCK's scheme unfolded, and marched to triumphant completion, they did mostly pass through gradations of incredulity, censure, wonder, intense curiosity, applause, and then, in many cases, adulation; if the signs of the times read aright, some contemporaries of the daring statesman would now like to essay an imitation. Doubtless human nature accounts for this change of public appreciation to all who observe it, but America has herself had so recent and vivid a personal experience of the same shifting in the world's opinion that she can sympathize therein with triumphant Prussia. Dissimilar as were the national causes in other respects, the wars of the two countries had in common the achievement of success against the predictions of bystanders. And America, also, has found that those false friends or jealous acquaintances in the sisterhood of nations who were readiest, loudest and longest in proclaiming the hopeless rupture of the "late Union" (to use Earl RUSSELL's terse phrase), became the most officious in tendering their congratulations and profound admiration on its triumph.

The spectacle Europe now presents shows how deeply all its courts have been influenced by the success of the Prussian policy. Instead of the restoration of peace throughout the Continent by the late treaties between Austria, Prussia, the German States and Italy, all the auguries are warlike. If anything can be judged from appearances, the remnant of the nineteenth century will find Europe always embroiled in one quarter or another, and war instead of peace its normal condition. The direct impetus, however, lent by the Prussian success to the ambitious intrigues of other countries is seen not only in a general eagerness for war, but in the character of the schemes, and in the pretexts, or rather the absence of pretexts, on which war is preparing to be waged. It is this fact which marks the influence of BISMARCK's career upon the world's history, and broadly distinguishes it from that of the achievements, for example, of NAPOLEON III. or Count CAVOUR. All three of these statesmen have carried the prestige and power of the nations whose destinies they held to the highest pitch; and all three, perhaps, were stirred by widely different motives, were aided by unequal resources, and used dissimilar arts for success. But a greater point of contrast is that, while the great leaders of Italy and

France gave no new and extraordinary impulse of lawlessness to the foreign policy of their own or other nations, the daring grasp, the effrontery and recklessness of the Prussian, seem to be leavening the policy of other nations. As a former epoch in statecraft was expressively styled the age of RICHELIEU, so the present may be called the age of BISMARCK.

The new era in European diplomacy which seems to be dawning is repulsive enough in aspect, since it acknowledges as the only rule the law of the stronger, and overrides what few principles of a broader humanity have gained foothold in modern civilization among the purely selfish principles governing the conduct of nations. It is to be hoped, it may even be expected, that this development will be of short continuance, and that it is only the result of the envious or ambitious passions stirred up by the late wars, and by the apparent ease with which some nations have been raised up to incredible fortune and others plunged headlong. The present may be regarded perhaps as only a temporary phase in modern diplomacy, to give way on reflection to one more pacific and philanthropic. But that this view of its current state is no speculation, the coil of greedy intrigues now menacing the peace of Europe will attest.

The Eastern Question, which has again loomed up in the foreground, now that the German war has passed from the scene, illustrates in many aspects the truth of which we speak. Again, inflamed with cupidity, not pity, by the late humiliation of the Kaiser, the Russian Government is pronounced to be intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria. On her side, Austria is charged with desiring revolt in Poland; and, still further, with secretly preparing to launch war again upon Germany. Several Powers are suspected of furthering an uprising in Hungary against Austria. In London they ascribe a shameless design to the courts of Prussia and of Sweden, for "absorbing" the kingdom of Denmark. Sweden herself stands in some trepidation lest she fall a prey to the "absorbing" capacities of Russia. So the plots and counterplots go on; to-morrow, the next week, the new year, will also sow their crop of guilty intrigues, coming to greater or less fruition.

Further evidence of the debauching of public conscience is the temper with which these rumors are received. Each story, told with the coolness of a piece of ordinary news, is heard with little incredulity, and with still less indignation. Indeed, past experience justifies the possibility of any of these plots among neighboring nations—the memory is fresh of the alliance of Austria and Prussia to get the Danish duchies, and their speedy falling out over the mastery of Germany, both wars being waged with many great nations looking quietly on; so too is the memory of the rough usage now enduring by some of the German States and cities. Accordingly, reported schemes of outrage upon the rights of nations now concocting obtain easy credence where once friendship or patriotic ardor might have spurned them as insults. Indeed, the very multitude of these rumors shows the general disposition to believe their possibility, no matter what depth of baseness they attribute. For one would hesitate to expect them all to come to pass; it is when they are no longer surprising that we see the mastery over public opinion gained by this infamous law of the stronger.

On all hands, too, there is distrust of the possibility of an enduring peace in Europe, and suspicion of those who profess to be peace-makers. The pacific

spirit of NAPOLEON's manifesto does not prevent the belief that France is carefully preparing for war; and England is seeking larger appropriations for her army and navy.

The chief feature of what we have called the new phase of diplomacy is its effrontery and bold defiance of the rights of others. Often as bad a motive, as selfish, grasping and heartless an intent, was seen in previous schemes of ambitious statesmen; but usually, in deference to public opinion, some pretence of right, justice, or unavenged injury, was put forth, to justify the attack of a state upon its neighbor. But we seem to have now arrived at an epoch where polite pretence is ignored, and the modern "man on horse-back" rides rough-shod, scorning that maxim of propriety to "assume a virtue, if you have it not." The mask is cast aside, and the only reason alleged for plundering is that it is possible. To such a policy, the misfortunes of a neighboring state are the best excuses for tearing it to pieces, as some species of animals fall upon their wounded fellows, and its geographical position, or unlucky possession of something which a stronger nation wants, is fatal; its very prosperity may, by exciting another's cupidity, prove the seed of its own destruction. The proposed scheme to "absorb" Denmark, for example, or the apprehended leap of Russia upon Sweden—what would it be but a shameless violation of justice, what else but downright robbery?

Statecraft must be selfish; its proper concern is not with the interests of the whole world, but with those of the single nation upon which it is employed. Perhaps in some long distant cycle, when the *Saturnia regna* shall return, diplomacy will so greatly enlarge its functions as to consult the good, not of a single race, but of all humanity. But in this intervening time it is idle to expect so much; and those well-meaning philanthropists who demand the Golden Rule as the first law of statecraft, forget that it is only in a Golden Age that this rule obtains. But what can be demanded of diplomacy is that, in seeking the good of one nation it shall not aim at the injury of all others. Idle and unreasonable it surely is, to demand that a statesman shall look at the interest of any country but his own, as it would be foolish to ask the helmsman of one vessel to guide the rudders of the whole fleet. What, however, can be demanded of him is that when a storm of misfortune bursts upon some comrade ship, he shall lend it the succor prompted by friendship or humanity; that at all events he shall not seize this hour of peril to prey upon the wrecked sufferer; that he shall not plunge his own ship crashing through the sides of a weaker, merely because it is weaker; in fine, that he shall not play the pirate on the high seas.

THE Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, is the social headquarters of the Army and Navy in New York. It has the advantage of (what is now) a really central location, and the fact that it is kept by Mr. ALBERT H. CRANEY, so long known as proprietor of the Ebbitt House, in Washington, introduces and commends the hotel to the officers of the two services. New York needs an Army and Navy Club, and is likely to have one some day, but until then the Bancroft House furnishes an eligible headquarters. The order of the Loyal Legion will very soon open handsome rooms, which will be an attractive place of resort, and the Bancroft House offers a pleasant home for temporary or permanent residents in New York. Mr. CRANEY, its proprietor, has a large acquaintance among officers, and they are sure of receiving every attention at the Bancroft House, where they are always certain to find some among their comrades or friends.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

GENERAL Orders No. 66, Headquarters Department of Washington, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial, of which Brevet Colonel C. L. BEST, U. S. Army, Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, is President, convened at Reynolds Barracks, Washington, D. C., by virtue of Special Orders No. 191, dated Headquarters Department of Washington, Washington, D. C., October 12, 1866. Among the cases tried before the Court were those of Privates SAMUEL and RICHARD SIEBER, of Co. G, First battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry. The first charge in each of these cases is "uniform misconduct and general worthlessness." The specifications to which show that from January, 1865, in the one case, and August of the same year in the other, up to September 25, 1866, the company morning report book shows that these men have spent the greater portion of their time in the guard house. The Court, having found the prisoners guilty of these and additional charges, sentenced each of them to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or to become due, except the just dues of the laundress and sutler; to have the letter W, one and a-half inches in length, indelibly branded on the left hip, to have his head shaved, and to be drummed out of the service. Brevet Major-General CANBY has approved these sentences and ordered them to be executed, except so much as directs the branding. Private JOHN GREEN, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was also tried by the same Court, charged with "general worthlessness as a soldier." The specification to this charge states "that he, Private JOHN GREEN, Co. D., Fourth U. S. Artillery, by his absence from duty and confinement under charge of the guard, since his joining the company as a recruit, August 2, 1865, to the 14th day of October, 1866 (four hundred and thirty one days), has become generally worthless as a soldier, he having been absent without leave or in confinement two hundred and twenty-seven days between the above-mentioned dates. This at Brownsville, Texas, and Washington, D. C." The accused, being found guilty, was sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances, to be indelibly branded on the left hip with the letter W, and to be drummed out of the service; which sentence was approved by Brevet Major-General CANBY, except so much of it as directs that the prisoner shall be branded.

The Third battalion Fourteenth Infantry is posted as follows: The Headquarters and companies D, F and H at Fort Goodwin, Arizona. Officers present—Brevet Colonel GARDEN CHAPIN, commanding battalion and post; First Lieutenant GEORGE L. BROWNING, Battalion and Post Quartermaster; First Lieutenant HOMER T. RIPLEY, Battalion and Post Adjutant; Captain HENRY DE B. CLAY, commanding Co. H. There are no company officers with either of the other companies, and they are temporarily commanded by the staff officers. Captain WM. H. BROWN, commanding Co. E; Fort on the Upper San Pedro, commanding post; First Lieutenant GEORGE L. CHOIST, Co. E, on detached service, commanding Co. G at Fort Bowie (Apache Pass), and commanding post; Captain GUIDO LIGES, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Co. A, Fort Grant, A. T., commanding post; First Lieutenant EDMUND BURGOWNE, commanding Co. B, Fort Grant, A. T.; First Lieutenant ROBERTSON S. FERGUS, commanding Co. C, Fort Mason, A. T.; Second Lieutenant JOHN R. EISENBERGER, on duty with his company (G) at Fort Bowie, A. T. Companies B, C, F and G are without Captains. The Captain of Co. E was killed by hostile Indians in March, 1866; the Captain of Co. C was dismissed in June, 1866; the Captain of Co. F was ordered before the Retiring Board in June, 1866; and the Captain of Co. G resigned in July, 1866.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Sedgwick, C. T., sends us the following account of an expedition sent out from that post:

On the 23d of October, 1866, Lieutenant GEORGE A. ARMES, Second U. S. Cavalry, was ordered by Captain J. P. W. NEILL, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding at Fort Sedgwick, C. T., to take twenty-five mounted men from his company (M, Second Cavalry), and if possible overtake and capture a band of 80, or 100 Indians, who had stolen a large herd of cattle, mules and horses, from Messrs. WALL and CARLISLE. Mr. CARLISLE was in the employ of BEN. HALLADAY, and the mules belonged to the H. O. M. and EX. Company. Lieutenant ARMES struck the trail twelve miles from Fort Sedgwick, followed it to the North Platte, 55 miles distant, across which he swam his command, and found the trail. He then followed it 40 miles further, when his horses began to tire out. He then stopped five minutes to get the men together, and picked out twenty and started on, leaving behind five men with tired-out horses. This detachment rode ten miles further, when they discovered the Indian camp at 11 o'clock, P. M. The men were then divided into two platoons, Sergeant KEANE being left in charge of one, with instructions to proceed easily up in rear of the camp. Lieutenant ARMES with his men galloped around and charged on the front of the camp within sixty yards, when

his horses stuck in a marsh, and they were discovered by the Indian sentinels, who gave the alarm. Although all tried to escape, only one got away with his pony. The others ran out of their wigwams and sent a shower of arrows and bullets at the party, wounding one man and two horses. Lieutenant ARMES then ordered his men to dismount and fire, but they were in such an exposed position that it was impossible to accomplish anything. The Lieutenant then ordered his men to mount and follow him behind a small bluff which gave protection to the horses, whereupon the Indians rushed for their ponies and mules, receiving at the same time another fire from Sergeant KEANE and his men, who drove them back. While the Indians were retreating toward their tipis, they received the fire of Sergeant FREEMAN and ten men, whom the Lieutenant had sent dismounted to the wigwams. By this fire eight Indians were killed and fifteen wounded. Almost all the stock taken by them was then recaptured, with which Lieutenant ARMES started toward Fort Sedgwick, C. T., after he had destroyed their wigwams and such other property as he could not carry away, reaching this post at five, P. M. on the 24th instant, making a march of 170 miles in 36 hours, without rations or storage for his men or horses since the day before he started. Sergeant FREEMAN, Privates MOORE and TODD and Bugler OSTERHOLD and six horses and seven mules were wounded in the expedition.

GENERAL Orders No. 20, Headquarters Department of the South, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-martial which assembled at Charleston, S. C., and of which Captain M. BRYANT, Sixth U. S. Infantry, was President; and subsequently Captain J. McCLEARY, Sixth U. S. Infantry. Major-General SICKLES makes the following remarks on the case of Private RICHARD LEAVER, Co. C, Sixth U. S. Infantry, who was found guilty of "sleeping on post":

In the foregoing case of Private RICHARD LEAVER, Co. C, Sixth U. S. Infantry, the prisoner was found guilty of "sleeping on post," the extreme penalty for which is death, according to the 46th article of war; and yet the Court, without assigning any reason for their lenity, and in the absence of any mitigating circumstances, sentenced the prisoner to be confined for thirty days at hard labor in charge of the guard, and to forfeit ten dollars, a punishment altogether inadequate to this crime and within the power of a garrison Court for minor offences. When a General Court-martial pronounces an insufficient sentence for so grave an offence, it fails in its duty and defeats the objects to be attained by a proper administration of justice. The proceedings having been returned for revision, the Court adheres to its action, and states that it "took into consideration the length of time the prisoner has been confined, as appears on the face of the charges; the fact that the prisoner is a young boy, and that the punishment to be inflicted should be such as would be to him a warning to be wakeful and attentive on his post, while it should not be such as would make him, through ideas of revenge and vindictiveness, become a worthless and useless soldier."

It would have been entirely proper for the Court, after having passed a sentence proportioned to the offence of which the accused was found guilty, to have set forth these facts and suggestions for the consideration of the reviewing officer, in support of such mitigation of the sentence as the Court might have determined to recommend. Recommendations so made are always respectfully considered, and seldom disregarded.

This Court, however, seems to be unable or unwilling to discriminate between its own legitimate duties and the prerogatives of the reviewing officer, to whom, subject to the approval of higher authority, belongs the exercise of clemency, and also the responsibility of deciding whether the sentences of courts martial are appropriate to the offences committed. None of the grounds upon which the Court assumed to act appeared on the record, and in the absence of any reason for so mild a punishment, the Court exposed itself to censure for treating inconsiderately a grave violation of military discipline.

The findings are approved and the sentence is confirmed and will be executed.

The General Court-martial of which Captain MONTGOMERY BRYANT, Sixth U. S. Infantry, was President, is hereby dissolved.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES, under date of October 23d, addressed the following letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, informing him of the death of Surgeon C. S. TRIPLE, U. S. A.:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the death, at Cincinnati, on the 20th instant, of Brevet Brigadier-General C. S. TRIPLE, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the Lakes.

Entering the Army as Assistant Surgeon, October, 1830, General TRIPLE served continuously for thirty-six years, during which time he held, with credit to himself and advantage to the Government, positions of high trust and responsibility, taking part in the Seminole war, the war with Mexico, the occupation of California, and being the first Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

His skillful administration and conscientious discharge of duty has been rewarded by three brevets for "faithful and meritorious services." The Medical Corps possesses, in his distinguished career, a bright example of the union of great professional attainments with the military zeal and pride of an officer, and those qualities which mark the Christian gentleman.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Department of the Missouri, on the 30th ult. issued the following order: "Companies E, F and H, Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will be relieved from duty in this Department, and will proceed to join their regiment in Texas. They will move by rail to St. Louis, and thence via the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Upon the arrival of the detachment at that place, the commanding officer will report at Headquarters Department of the Gulf for further in-

structions. The companies will remain on their present duty until after the 6th proximo, but must move in time to reach St. Louis by the 10th proximo. All enlisted men of these companies on detached service in this Department will join the command before it leaves St. Louis. Brevet Major-General HOFFMAN, Colonel Third U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Leavenworth, is charged with the execution of this order."

BREVET Brigadier-General CARLETON, commanding District of New Mexico, under date of October 16th, has issued General Orders No. 26, from which we make the following extracts:

Under authority from Department Headquarters, enlistments are hereby authorized to be made from the two regiments of colored troops now serving in the District of New Mexico. These enlistments are to be for the Tenth U. S. colored cavalry, and the Thirty-eighth U. S. colored infantry. Each man has the right to choose into which of these regiments he will enlist. The term of service in the cavalry is five years; in the infantry three years. The enlistments from the Fifty-seventh U. S. colored troops will be made without delay, at Fort Union, N. M. Captain MARTIN MULLINS, Fifth U. S. Infantry, is the recruiting officer at that post.

Owing to the scattered condition of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth U. S. colored troops, the commanding officer at each post where any company of that regiment is serving, will at once ascertain if any of the rank and file of that company desire to enlist in either of the above-named organizations. If so, the man or men who desire thus to enlist, will be carefully examined by the attending Surgeon of the post, and if found to be physically and mentally qualified, under the rules, to be a soldier, such man or men will at once be sent as follows: All those at Fort Stanton and Fort Bascom, to Fort Union, N. M., where there will be a regular recruiting officer to enlist them, when each man thus enlisted will be honorably discharged from his present obligation. Those at Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Salden, Fort Cummings and Fort McRae, New Mexico, will be forwarded at once to Fort Craig, N. M., to which post a regular officer will be sent to enlist them, on the conditions above stated.

By authority of General Orders No. 6, current series, from the Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is designated as the rendezvous of the Tenth cavalry, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, as the rendezvous of the Thirty-eighth infantry.

The garrison of Los Pinos, N. M., composed of California Volunteers, having been mustered out of service, or started en route for California, that place will be discontinued as a military post on the 31st inst. An officer and twelve rank and file of the Regular service will be stationed at Los Pinos, as a guard to the public property now there, and to see that the premises which have been leased by the United States receive no damage until said premises are delivered up to the lessees. This party will be considered as a detachment from the post of Albuquerque, and will be reported accordingly.

GENERAL EATON, Commissary General of Subsistence, has published the following letter from the Second Comptroller on the subject of the pay of enlisted men detailed as clerks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 29, 1866.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 26th inst., I would state that in my opinion enlisted men detailed as clerks under the 7th section of the Act of July 13, 1866, should be rated as artificers, and allowed thirty-five cents per day in addition to their regular pay. See G. O. 79, A. G. O., 1866. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.

GENERAL HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has submitted to the Secretary of War a report of the operations of the Bureau from September 1, 1865, to September 1, 1866. The report covers nearly one hundred foolscap pages, and contains an immense amount of statistical information, as well as information relative to the labor question, condition of the freedmen, etc.

GENERAL Orders No. 39, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, releases forty-two prisoners from the execution of so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence in their cases as condemns them to confinement in Military Prison or State Penitentiary. This order is not, however, to be construed as remitting any other portion of the sentences, such as dishonorable discharges from the service, or forfeiture of pay and bounty.

THREE hundred recruits for the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry left Newport Barracks, Ky., on Wednesday, October 31d, to reinforce the battalions of that regiment in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. Two companies, of fifty men each, for the First battalion, at Mobile, Ala.; two companies, for the Second battalion, at Vicksburg, Miss.; and two companies for the Third battalion, at Macon, Ga.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS has issued another pamphlet, containing the roll of honor or names of victims of the Rebellion buried in National Cemeteries in Maine, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Colorado. The pamphlet contains about eight hundred names of deceased soldiers.

THE three companies of the Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Galveston, Texas, have been ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas, and go into camp at that place. Upon the arrival of these companies at Austin, the commanding officer will report by letter to the commanding officer of the Sub-district of S. N. Antonio.

PRUSSIAN INFANTRY.

The prominent part taken by the Prussians in the late war in Europe has drawn general attention to everything connected with their organization. In a recent number of the *British Army and Navy Gazette* there is a long article on "The Prussian Infantry Regulations," from which we make the following extracts, which will give our readers some idea of the organization of a Prussian regiment:

A Prussian company on the war establishment is a very large body—nearly 200 privates, and including one captain, one first lieutenant, three second lieutenants, and the non-commissioned and sub-officers, runs up to 250 men. All the infantry companies are formed three deep, these of the chasseurs and sharpshooters two deep. It is told off into half companies called *zuges* or platoons; and if these consist of twenty files and upward, into half platoons and sections; if only of nineteen files, or less, into sections, which latter vary from six files maximum to four files minimum; this latter for columns of route. A battalion consists of four companies, whose platoons are numbered all through from one to eight. Each captain is posted on the right wing (*right flank*) of his own right-hand platoon, consequently of his company, his first lieutenant on that of the left-hand platoon, both in the front rank; and these two officers are called platoon leaders. The second senior of the second lieutenants of the fourth company is posted on its left wing (*flank*) in this case, the senior one being in *serrefile* behind his captain, and the junior one *serrefile* behind the left wing (*flank*) of the right platoon. A non-commissioned officer covers in the rear rank each officer posted in the front one. There is an under officer on the right flank of each platoon in the rear rank, and six, including the standard-bearer in the centre of the battalion, the remainder being posted two paces in rear of rear rank. A major commands the battalion.

But when the company acts independently its captain mounts his horse, his place on the right wing (*flank*) being taken by the senior second lieutenant, the second senior lieutenant being posted on left of company, and the junior one as before.

The Austrian battalion has six companies forming three divisions. Each company has 145 privates, 20 non-commissioned officers, and 4 officers; the formation is two deep, and it is told off into two half companies, four platoons, and for skirmishing purposes into demi-platoons and pairs of files. The officers are posted—captain before right wing (*flank*) in parade of one company, otherwise in rear of centre; senior subaltern on right ditto; second senior on left ditto; junior behind centre, in the front rank of which are two sergeants-major. The three sub. and one sergeant-major are platoon leaders. The strength of the Austrian and Prussian battalions being nearly equal, and the latter being formed three deep, they must show less "line front" than the former; but this is modified by the formations for combat, as we shall presently see. The proportion of officers is somewhat greater in Austria—one field officer, one adjutant, six captains, and eighteen sub. to each battalion, as compared with one field officer, four captains, and sixteen sub. in Prussia. The great precision with which so few officers led such large bodies was much remarked during the late campaign.

The infantry of the line is chiefly armed with the M. '41 (Model of 1841) needle-gun. Its length is 56 English inches without and 76 inches with bayonet, the weight being 4.980 kilograms, not quite 11 lbs. without, and 5.330 kilograms, 11 3/4 pounds with that instrument. Without alteration of sights, its range is 350 paces (30 English inches); but this may be increased up to 800 by a somewhat complicated adjustment of slides. The Fusilier (third) battalions of the infantry regiments are armed with what is called the fusilier musket, M. '60, which is about five inches shorter than M. '41, and, therefore, rather short for the platoon fire of the centre rank, for which reason the *mezz-tin* of these troops is placed on the top of kit instead of in rear, so as to allow of the men closing up better to the front rank. This weapon weighs 4.50 kilograms, about 10 pounds under 10 pounds, without bayonet, and 5.250 kilograms, 11 pounds 9 ounces, with the infantry sabre fixed instead of a bayonet. For the chasseurs two models of rifles, M. '49 and M. '64, are in use, the latter now nearly exclusively; both are shorter and lighter than M. '60, and have, instead of a bayonet, what is called a pike—that is, a pointed iron rod, which draws up out of the stock like a ramrod, and may be "fixed" by a spring at a certain length; it is merely a makeshift. There are one or two new models, M. '62 and M. '63, destined for the whole of the infantry of the line now under trial, but not as yet definitely sanctioned.

Each soldier carries 60 rounds—viz., 20 in each of his two pouches, and 20 in his knapsack, a complete cartridge weighing 40.7 grammes. The total weight of the 60 is 2.442 kilog., 5 pounds 4 ounces. Each battalion is accompanied by a 6-horse ammunition wagon, carrying 20 further rounds per man, and finally there are 84 rounds with the ammunition column of each *corps d'armée*, altogether 164 rounds in the first line.

The following data as to the precision and rapidity of fire of the needle-gun are given by Von Plönies: Forty non-commissioned officers (no doubt picked men) fired each 30 rounds at a target 8 feet 2 inches high and 24 feet 6 inches long, in *skirmish* fire, open order, most of them lying down, viz.: 10 rounds each, at 600 paces, in 3 1/2 minutes, in all 400 rounds, with 330 hits—82 1/2 per cent.; 10 rounds each, at 500 paces, in 3 1/2 minutes, in all 400 rounds, with 381 hits—95 1/4 per cent.; 10 rounds each, at 400 paces, in 2 minutes, in all 400 rounds, with 352 hits—88 per cent.

In close order, the same forty non-commissioned officers fired four volleys, of 20 rounds each, in 55 seconds, in all 80 rounds, at the same target, at 400 paces, obtaining 55 hits, or 68 per cent. The fire in close order is therefore less accurate, and the best shooting under 600 paces. The Austrian muzzle-loader is a little over 52 inches long without, and 70 1/2 inches with, the bayonet; it weighs somewhat over 9 English pounds without, and nearly 10 pounds, with that instrument. Each man carries 60 rounds, as in Prussia; this weighs about 4 pounds 5 ounces English.

At 400 paces distance, and with a single target (man's size), 75 per cent. hits are calculated on; at 800 paces, and a target 6 feet high and 25 paces long, 50 per cent. are reckoned on in file firing.

PRUSSIAN COMPANY OR BATTALION.—There are three modes of firing in close order. A. Platoon fire. On caution, centre rank closes up to first ditto by a side step, rear rank stepping backward one pace; then front and centre rank deliver their volley at word of command and load, rear rank remaining as before. B. File fire. Caution as before, followed by signal (drum); front rank man fires, re-covers, loads and makes ready; then centre man of file ditto, continuing thus alternately without word of command till signal "Cease firing" is given. C. Volleys by ranks, or square fire. On caution front rank assumes position. "Charge bayonets!"—Centre and rear ranks close up by side step, the latter preserving its covering; centre rank delivers its volley, and loads by word of command; after which front and centre ranks alternate their volleys at word of command, or fire simultaneous volleys, front rank always coming to charge bayonets after loading. The rear rank does not fire, nor, as was the case with the muzzle-loaders, change muskets. Volley-firing is, as the reader sees, much cultivated; it is necessary to have a perfect control over the expenditure of ammunition with breech-loaders. We shall show how this is attained in open order (*skirmishing*) further on.

Austrian company or battalion employs independent file-fire more frequently than volleys; when these latter are used, the rear rank fires by word of command, then the front one, and so alternately. In squares the front rank comes to charge bayonets, while the rear one fires its own muskets, and those of the other men in the interior of square, which are handed to it. When this has been done, the front rank may fire, the rear one coming to a sort of half-charge bayonets.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY—ITS HISTORY

In writing a history of the First United States cavalry, I do so with a view of assisting the citizens of this great Republic to become acquainted with the records of the oldest mounted regiment in their service.

Under President Jackson, on the 15th day of June, 1832, Congress ordered a battalion of mounted rangers to be raised for the protection of the Western frontier. The "Black Hawk" War, so called, was then in progress. The battalion was composed of six companies, and Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, was appointed major commandant. By act of Congress, March 2, 1833, this battalion was merged into the First regiment of U. S. dragoons, consisting of ten companies. Major Henry Dodge became colonel of this regiment, and Major Stephen Watts Kearny, of the Third U. S. infantry, was appointed lieutenant-colonel. The latter was a most admirable selection, and the high character which the regiment subsequently attained was mainly due to him. He was born in Newark, N. J., August 30, 1794. Captain Richard B. Mason, of the First U. S. infantry, as appointed major. He was a Virginian. Among the captains were David Hunter, of the District of Columbia, now Colonel of the Sixth U. S. cavalry; Nathan Boone, of Kentucky, son of Daniel Boone; and Edwin V. Sumner, of Massachusetts, afterward Major-General of Volunteers, since deceased. In the Summer of 1834, this regiment made a campaign to the far Southwest, and had several councils with the Pawnee and Comanche Indians. One squadron participated in the Florida war, and had a number of fights with the Seminole Indians; in one of which Lieutenant James Farley Izard, of Pennsylvania, was mortally wounded, and died a few days afterward at Camp Izard. Colonel Dodge, of the First U. S. dragoons, resigned his commission in July, 1836, having been appointed Governor of Wisconsin Territory. Kearny was promoted colonel. Jefferson Davis was appointed a first lieutenant of the regiment in March, 1833, and resigned his commission June 30, 1835. It was little thought at that time that he would prove a traitor to his country, and it would have been a blessing to the land if he had then been killed by the hand of some barbarian.

I cannot note all the changes of station made by the regiment, nor the fights and skirmishes in which it participated previous to the war with Mexico; but its field of operation was from Fort Snelling in the Northwest to the Red River of the Southwest. In the Spring of 1846, Colonel Kearny, with eight companies of men, marched from Fort Leavenworth for the conquest of New Mexico. After having accomplished his mission, he set out for California. On the 5th of December, he entered the territory which is now known as the State of California, near San Diego, with the dragoons. On the 6th of December, 1846, he met a force of Mexicans, under Don Andreas Pico, at San Pascual, where a sanguinary engagement ensued. Here the regiment lost no honor, though unsuccessful, and had to mourn the loss of three valuable officers, viz., Captain Abram R. Johnson, of Ohio; Captain Benjamin D. Moore, of Illinois; and Lieutenant Thomas C. Hammond, of Pennsylvania; and quite a number of non-commissioned officers and men were killed. Colonel Kearny was wounded severely. After the battle, the Mexicans retired. In this campaign the regiment suffered exceedingly, at times living upon mule flesh. About this time Kearny was promoted Brigadier-General, and R. B. Mason, of Virginia, was promoted colonel of the regiment. One squadron of the First dragoons also participated in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, in which Captain Steen, of Missouri, was severely wounded. Captain Philip Kearny, of New York, with his company of the First dragoons, also participated in the capture of the City of Mexico. He lost his left arm from grape-shot while gallantly leading his company. Lieutenant L. Graham, of New York, was also wounded in this charge. The former officer won a reputation for gallantry and zeal in the late Rebellion second to none in the United States Army. He was killed at Chantilly, Virginia, August 30, 1862. On the 4th of February, a detachment of the regiment had a severe fight at Rio Chiquito, northern part of Mexico, in which Captain Burghwin, of North Carolina, and Lieutenant McIlvain, of Pennsylvania, were killed.

After the Mexican War, the regiment was scattered in

the Territories of New Mexico, California and Oregon. On August 15, 1849, Major Steen had a fight in New Mexico with the Apache Indians, in which he was again severely wounded. July 25, 1850, Colonel Mason, of the First dragoons, and ex-Governor of California, died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fauntleroy, of Virginia, of the Second dragoons, was promoted to his place. In March, 1854, 250 Apache warriors attacked and defeated a company under Lieutenant John W. Davidson, of Virginia; he was wounded; also Assistant Surgeon Magruder; they left the field with only seventeen men, most of them wounded. General Garland, commanding the Department at New Mexico, paid the following high compliment to Davidson: "The troops displayed a gallantry seldom equalled in this or any country, and the officer in command, Lieutenant Davidson, has given evidence of soldiership in the highest degree creditable to him. To have sustained the deadly conflict for three hours when he was so greatly outnumbered, and then to have retired with the fragment of a company crippled up, is amazing, and calls for the admiration of every true soldier."

On January 18, 1856, Captain Ewell, of the District of Columbia, had a severe fight with the Apaches, in which he gained no advantage, but lost a valuable officer, Captain Stanton, of New York. Had Ewell been killed instead, the regiment would have been saved the mortification of having harbored a traitor for years. In 1856 the regiment had many severe fights with the different Indian tribes; in one of which, Captain A. J. Smith, Company C (now Major-General of Volunteers), lost twenty-nine men. Four companies of the regiment had a severe but successful fight with the Indians in New Mexico, in June, 1857, in which Lieutenant B. F. Davis, of Mississippi, was wounded. This officer distinguished himself during the late Rebellion, to which I shall allude hereafter.

On May 16, 1858, three companies participated in the terrible fight known as "Steppe's Defeat." This fight took place in Oregon. We were badly whipped. Captain Taylor, of Rhode Island, and Lieutenant Gaston, of North Carolina, both of the First dragoons, were killed. On September 1st, of the same year, the same companies again met at Four Lakes the same Indian band that had defeated Steppe. Here the Indians were defeated with heavy loss, and the deaths of Taylor and Gaston were avenged. Major Grier, of Pennsylvania, commanded the dragoons on this occasion. There were some other Indian fights of more or less importance in which the First dragoons participated; but they were soon called to another field.

What the First cavalry did and suffered during the War of the Rebellion I reserve for a second article.

PHOCIAN.

THE U. S. steamer *Bienville* arrived at New York Quarantine anchorage on the 29th October from Port au Prince, Hayti, on 22d October, which place she left under orders North, with yellow fever. First death occurred at St. Thomas, 3rd October, while the ship was preparing to take Rear-Admiral Palmer to Hayti. Two deaths occurred on the 9th October, while at sea, en route to Port au Prince. Five deaths from the 10th to the 22d October, while off Port au Prince, and four deaths from the 24th to 29th Oct., while on passage north. The following is a list of the deaths which have occurred on the vessel: Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Nesen died at sea Oct. 24; Acting Third Assistant Engineer John E. Coster died at sea Oct. 24; Captain's Clerk James S. Rogers died off Sandy Hook Oct. 29; A. E. Lohman, landsman, died Oct. 3; H. Ruckhart, Corporal Marines, died Oct. 9; J. Rush, Private of Marines, died Oct. 9; R. Atkinson, Private of Marines, died Oct. 14; J. Zimmerman, Private of Marines, died Oct. 19; C. Kane, coal-heaver, died Oct. 21; H. Carr, landsman, died Oct. 22; P. Simpson, painter, died Oct. 27. The sick, with one exception, have been transferred to New York Naval Hospital, and the ship will proceed to Boston. The following are her officers, who are all well, with the exception mentioned in list: Captain Reed Werden, Lieutenant-Commanders, Henry B. Seely and William F. Stewart; Surgeon, C. J. Cleborne; Paymaster, Charles S. Parley; Acting Masters, Henry C. Nields and Joseph Avant (very low); Acting Ensigns, J. Bishop and W. N. Smith; Second Lieutenant of Marines, John W. Haverstick; Chief Engineer, William H. Hunt; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Charles W. Pennington; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, S. T. Buckley and M. C. Heath; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, William C. Woods; Mates, A. B. Arey, E. Dooley, and J. Oliver; Acting Boatswain, Herman Peters; Carpenter, O. H. Gerry.

THE U. S. sloop of war *Ossipee* sailed this week from the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the North Pacific squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Geo. F. Emmons; Chief Engineer, E. D. Robie; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, W. H. Dana; Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator, John Weidman; Surgeon, B. F. Gibbs; Assistant Surgeon, J. McD. Rice; Passed Assistant Paymaster, George E. Hendee; Acting Master, Rudolph Sommers; Marine Officer, First Lieutenant, N. L. Nokes; Ensigns, G. E. Holloway, T. Golding, J. F. Perry; Engineers: First Assistant, A. W. Morley; Second Assistants, A. H. Price, W. H. Crawford; Third Assistants, F. C. Burchard, J. T. Greenwood, E. A. Reilly; Midshipmen, F. McCormick, A. L. Sprague, J. H. Dayton, F. Trumbull, W. Watts, R. M. Cutts, C. H. Judd, and D. Roben; Boatswain, W. Green; Carpenter, J. P. Carter.

BREVET Brigadier-General Joseph R. Smith, Major U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Musters of the Department of the Lakes, has been detailed as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service for the Forty-third regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, ordered, under instructions of the 24th inst., from the Adjutant-General's Office, to be raised in that Department, under the supervision of Brevet Major-General Hooker, Commanding. Brevet Brigadier-General Smith will establish his office in the city of Detroit. The general rendezvous for the regiment is established at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

THE CONGREVE ROCKET SYSTEM.

We continue our extracts from Sir W. Congreve's Rocket Treatise, published in the London *Mechanics Magazine*:

Hitherto, we have supposed the rocket used merely by infantry and cavalry, without the aid of any wheel carriages whatever; we have next to show its application by wheel carriages; and here, again, although the most peculiar and most formidable characteristic of this weapon is its applicability without carriages, still it will be found that, where carriages are used, they also afford, in their way, powers peculiarly appertaining to the rocket system.

In determining the principle upon which these two opposite modes should be applied by infantry and cavalry, without any wheel carriage whatever and by the aid of wheel carriages, the following rule may be laid down: that where large bodies of men are to be armed with rockets, such as a regiment of either infantry or cavalry, they should be equipped, as above detailed, without carriages; where small bodies of men are to be armed, such as a troop of cavalry, they should not only carry a proportion of rockets on horseback, but be equipped also with carriages. The regiment is adequate, without any extra means, to carry an immense abundance of ammunition, while by being unencumbered with carriages, its general powers are no ways crippled; on the other hand, the smaller body, by having carriages, attains the power of carrying also an immense supply of ammunition in proportion to its numbers, and of bringing into action a tremendous battery, which it could not otherwise possess. The regiment, in fact, obtains these powers sufficiently without carriages, and preserves all its force as cavalry; the troop obtains its utmost power as artillery, by the carriages, and has no power as cavalry to sacrifice; hence, therefore, the rule I have laid down. It is on this principle, therefore, that the mounted troop, the only force as yet appropriated to the service, has been armed, and the number of men allotted having been small, I have been induced to recommend that mode of equipment which would give them the greatest possible force in proportion to their numbers; and here also, although I am far from considering this application to be in the true spirit of the rocket system, it will be found to give most extraordinary powers to a handful of men.

Thus it will be seen that a troop on the usual establishment of horse artillery, consisting of 97 gunners, 36 drivers, with the 6 rocket carriages and 6 ammunition wagons, will convey 4,120 rounds and 142 *bouches-a-feu*; while a troop of horse artillery would carry into action, with the same means, only 1,002 rounds of ammunition and 6 *bouches-a-feu*; so that the ammunition conveyed by one rocket troop is equal to that by four troops of horse artillery; while the number of *bouches-a-feu*, and power of throwing in a great quantity of instantaneous fire upon any point, far exceeds that which ten troops of horse artillery could produce. Yet, taking the average of the calibre of the rocket-ammunition, consisting of 18, 12, 6-pounders, etc., it will be found equal to that carried by the troop of horse artillery.

Now this extraordinary difference of power and consequent economy of means arise in this, as in every other application of the rocket, from its self-motive property, and from the consequent lightness of the tube used to project it, as compared with the weight of the field gun required to project a corresponding round of artillery. The weight of a 12-pounder gun is 18 cwt., that of a 12-pounder rocket-tube, which projects the same amount of ammunition and at least to the same distance,* is only 20lb., so that with the same number of horses, 70 *bouches-a-feu*, of the rocket 12-pounders, might be carried by 1 of the 12-pounder guns. In like manner, the weight of a 9-pounder gun being 13 cwt., while that of a 9-pounder rocket-tube is only 16lb., 90 to 1 might be carried into action by the same means. The weight of a 6-pounder gun being 6 cwt., and of the 6-pounder tube only 13 1/2lb., 50 to 1 might be carried into action by the same number of horses. In constructing, however, the field carriages for the use of the rockets, I have taken advantage of this difference of weight to carry not only a greater number of tubes with a given number of horses, but a greater proportion of ammunition also; conceiving it more expedient for general purposes thus to augment the power of supply, as well as that of discharge, rather than lay all the increase upon the latter power only.

According to this rule each 12-pounder rocket carriage may be constructed to convey 10 *bouches-a-feu*, and 160 rounds of 12-pounder rockets, with the same carriage and number of horses that would carry only one 12-pounder gun, and 12 rounds of 12-pounder ammunition. But as the rocket carriage, from experiencing no recoil in the discharge, may be made much lighter, a 12-pounder carriage expressly constructed for this purpose may be made to convey a battery of 20 *bouches-a-feu* and 160 rounds of ammunition, with no greater weight for the horses than a 12-pounder gun with 12 rounds, and so in proportion for the 9 and 6-pounders. The rocket carriages, so constructed, are called "volley carriages," and the tubes always travel charged, so that at the moment of unlimbering, each is prepared to pour in a volley of 20 rockets. These carriages have not only been used in this country, but have been transmitted to India. This, however, is not the only advantageous modification of the rocket carriage, depending upon these peculiar properties of the weapon. By a different arrangement it may be applied to economize the number of horses, which in some cases may be more important than carrying the power of discharge and supply to its utmost extent, and retaining the same animal force that is required for the carriage of artillery of corresponding calibre. Thus 12-pounder, 6-pounder, and 3-pounder carriages may be constructed to travel with a pair of horses each instead of 4. And I have, indeed, so constructed these three descriptions of carriages that they may be carried into action and manœuvred by men entirely, without any horses at all.

Nevertheless, I must here repeat that notwithstanding the extraordinary powers and facilities of carrying heavy

* From 1,200 to 1,500 yards at low angles, and 2,500 yards its extreme range.

ammunition into action thus given to a mere handful of men, still I consider the true application of the weapon to be that which places it in the hands of already existing corps of every army instead of embodying corps expressly for it; as it is thus that we obtain its most important property of universal application without the diminution of any other existing powers, and consequently without extra expense, either in the pay of troops, in horses, or carriages; the first cost of the ammunition and that of the few trifling articles of equipment, such as tubes, holsters, etc., being, in fact, the only expense. A 6-pounder portable tube, complete, costs from £2 to £3.

The duties of the small corps, formed expressly for the rocket service, should be chiefly limited to the more scientific operations, for the attack of forts and fieldworks where the heavier shell rockets are to be used, and where, the objects of attack being smaller, greater nicety is required. Before concluding this part of the subject, it must be stated that various other descriptions of rockets, which have not yet been mentioned, have been made, from 2 oz. up to 300 lb.

QUEEN EMMA AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following extract from the *Alta California* of the 7th ult.:

Yesterday, at the invitation of Brigadier-General French, commanding the Second regiment, U. S. artillery, Her Majesty, Queen Emma, visited the Presidio to witness the drill of light batteries A and M of that regiment. The hour appointed was 11:30 A. M., at which time all was in readiness for the reception, but Her Majesty did not make her appearance until 30 minutes P. M. She was accompanied by her usual suite.

Immediately upon her entering the enclosure, the flag was run up, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired by battery A, and the music from the Second artillery band, bade her welcome. General French and staff rode forward to meet her, and accompanied her carriage to the position assigned for it, where the exercises could be seen to the greatest advantage. Soon after, the order being given, both batteries formed in column, at passed close to the Royal party at a walk, and then broke into column of twos, and passed again at a gallop. The appearance of this portion of the review was very fine, and elicited the applause of all the spectators. Afterward, all the movements of light artillery were gone through with, and with a rapidity truly wonderful; men and horses were like a machine, moving with the precision of clock work. The firing was very rapid, especially from battery M, which consisted of four ten-pounder Parrott rifled guns, and the unlimbering and limbering up the guns was done so quickly that one could scarcely detect the operation.

After this was over, and the guns were once more in line, Her Majesty and suite, accompanied by General French and staff, drove close along the front of the batteries, and returned by the rear, in order to have a nearer view of the men, horses, and the pieces, and she was loud in her expressions of admiration at the sight she had just witnessed, and at the admirable discipline of the command. Soon after, the troops were dismissed, and Her Majesty returned to the city, highly delighted with her visit, one of the most pleasant since her arrival in San Francisco.

As the drill was somewhat of a private affair, but few were present to witness it; those who were there, however, were amply repaid by witnessing a drill such as is not seen often. Both the batteries reviewed were distinguished in the late war; battery M wears on its guidon the name of nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged.

THE NEEDLE GUN AND THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

THE Paris journal *La France* publishes some extracts from letters communicated to it by one of its subscribers "of German origin and residing at Strasburg," giving his impressions of a six weeks' visit to the theatre of the war in Germany. The writer disclaims all idea of following in the track of those who have described the military operations; he justly considers it would be superfluous after all that has been written by eye witnesses. He merely desires to present a few observations suggested by his inspection of the ground, and particularly to mention what he heard from the lips of those who took an active part in the fighting, as to the real causes of the astonishing success of the Prussians. "You know," he says, "all that has been said about the famous breech-loading needle-gun. It is undoubtedly an excellent weapon, but in make and accuracy of aim, leaves much to be desired. I was talking one day with Prussian officers about the effects of this weapon, and like many others, I attributed to it in great part the victories of their soldiers. I soon, perceived, however, that my expressions of admiration produced an unpleasant effect on the nervous system of the heroes of Sadowa.

"You greatly exaggerate," observed a colonel of infantry, "the part which the weapon of our infantry played in this short campaign; and you attribute to the instrument itself what it would be more just to attribute to the instrumentalists. I know that from a good piano or a good fiddle sounds are extracted preferable to those one obtains from an ill-tuned piano or an ill-tuned fiddle; but still it is requisite that the person who puts his fingers on them must do so with skill and intelligence if he desires to obtain harmonious notes. Now, allow me to explain to you how it comes to pass that the Prussian army plays so agreeably on the little instrument which we call the needle-gun, and which, we believe, is far from being a perfect portable fire-arm. Very many improvements, be persuaded, will have to be made in this instrument, but no improvements can be made in those who use it. You have no adequate notion of the pains we have taken in our regiments to teach our men to handle what your soldiers in France call the 'six-foot clarinet.' Shooting at targets, which, until very recently, your generals and your regimental officers regarded as a mere accessory and of little moment, has been for many years in the Prussian army the object of continual practice and of the most serious study. In Prussia we have employed all means not only for carrying to perfection the

instruments, the engines of war, but to make the men capable of skilfully using what we put into their hands."

After these preliminaries my Prussian colonel described at length, and like a man well up in his subject, the mode by which the Prussian soldiers were brought to be perfectly familiar with their arm, and to obtain the best possible results from it; the numerous exercises, graduated in an intelligent manner, required from them; the prizes awarded to the best marksmen, and the care bestowed upon them. I will not repeat in detail the long and interesting conversation I had with him on that occasion, but I can assure you that I listened to him with intense interest, and that I was greatly struck with what he told me.

At the request of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Leib, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry, a Court of Inquiry, of which Brevet Major-General William P. Carlin, Major Sixteenth U. S. infantry, is President, was convened by paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 39, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, to investigate and report the facts and their opinion thereon, in regard to certain allegations against the said Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leib, contained in the following charges preferred against him by his Commanding Officer: Charge 1st, Misappropriation of Government property, there being five specifications under this charge; charge 2d, Disobedience of orders, there being one specification to the second charge. The following is the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case: "The Court is of the opinion that there is no necessity for the trial of the accused on the charges presented to it for investigation. The exchange of horses and the shipment of one by Colonel Leib to Pottsville, Pa., as represented in specifications 1st and 2d, under charge 1st, were irregular, but no intent to defraud the Government, on the part of the accused, existed. Specifications 3d, 4th, and 5th are not sustained, and no evidence shows any intent to defraud on the part of Colonel Leib. Charge 2d is not sustained, and no evidence exists that Colonel Leib intended to disobey the order, having postponed taking up the horses on his returns, until it was ascertained they were not to be claimed. In conclusion, the Court expresses the opinion that there is no necessity for further proceedings, by Court-martial or otherwise, against Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Leib." The proceedings and findings in the case of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Leib, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry, have been approved by General Thomas, and the Court of Inquiry, of which Brevet Major-General W. P. Carlin was President, dissolved.

THE officers of Vermont who have been in the Volunteer service had a reunion at Montpelier on Thursday of last week. An oration was delivered by Colonel W. G. Veazey, of Rutland. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Brevet Major-General George J. Stannard, Burlington.

Vice Presidents—Brevet Major-General William Wells, Waterbury; Brevet Brigadier-General Edward H. Ripley, Rutland.

Corresponding Secretary—Lieutenant-Colonel Roswell Farnham, Bradford.

Recording Secretary—Lieutenant John C. Stearns, Bradford.

Treasurer—Colonel Perley P. Pitkin, Montpelier.

Executive Committee—Brigadier-General Stephen Thomas, West Fairlee; Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen M. Pingree, Hartford; Major Charles F. Spaulding, St. Johnsbury.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the date set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters Volunteers: Captain Charles K. Smith, Jr., Brevet Major, October 26, 1866; Captain J. T. Woodall, October 26, 1866. Commissary of Subsistence Volunteers: Captain Daniel D. Wiley, Brevet Colonel, October 26, 1866. Additional Paymasters Volunteers: W. C. Emmerson, Nov. 1, 1866; C. P. E. Johnson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, October 26, 1866.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON CITY, November 6, 1866.

THE following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

ORDERED HOME FOR MUSTER OUT OF THE U. S. SERVICE.

Captain Edgar Beman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C. S. Volunteers; Captain W. P. Martin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C. S. Volunteers; Captain Joseph T. Haskell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, C. S. Volunteers; Captain John King, Brevet Major, C. S. Volunteers; Captain Joseph F. Denniston, Brevet Major, C. S. Volunteers; Captain George W. Chandler, Brevet Major, C. S. Volunteers; Captain John L. Paxson, Brevet Major, C. S. Volunteers; Captain William F. Johnson, Brevet Major, C. S. Volunteers; Captain Addison Barrett, Brevet Major, C. S. Volunteers; Colonel James Curry, C. S. Volunteers.

THE following is taken from an English exchange: It is reported that the supply of seamen for the Royal Navy, which for some time past has been gradually decreasing, has at length reached what appears to be the minimum point, no men being now available for the immediate commission and manning of any one ship in either of the great ports of outfit. The *Mersey* frigate is waiting commission at Portsmouth, but there are no men for her, and supposing she were required to proceed to sea within 48 hours notice, we hear that her crew of seamen could not be supplied to her from the usual legitimate sources, even were the whole of our home ports laid under contribution. There must be something radically wrong at the bottom of this, and which should be inquired into and set right.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"An American Family in Germany," by J. Ross Brown; illustrated by the author. Harper Brothers, New York.

"With Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign," by a Staff Officer. J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia.

"Report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Vermont, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866." Walton's Steam Printing Establishment, Montpelier, Vermont.

"The Metric System: a Compilation from the Report of Congress, and a Translation of a Work by M. Lamotte on Weights and Measures." J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia.

"Message and Documents, War Department; Parts 3 and 4; 1865-'66."

A NAVAL Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. The following is the detail for the Court: Commodore Wm. K. Latimer (President), Wm. C. Nicholson, John Marston, L. M. Powell; Captain Charles Boardman, Commander T. Darrah Shaw, Commander Edward R. Thomson, members; and H. H. Goodman, Judge-Advocate; Provost Marshal, First Lieutenant of Marines L. E. Fagan. The Court is composed for the trial of all persons in the Navy ordered before it by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

THE *Monongahela* and *Bienville* are at Boston; the *Rhode Island*, at Hampton Roads; the *De Soto*, at Aspinwall; the *Mackinaw*, Florida and *Saco*, cruising in the West Indies; the *Winoski*, cruising near Cuba and Key West; the *Caneauah*, at Wilmington; the *Tacony*, at Hampton Roads; and the remaining vessels of the squadron at points on the Atlantic Coast of the Southern States. The *Tacony* has been sent to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., to be repaired.

The *Rhode Island*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Palmer, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 2d instant. The Atlantic Coast Squadron having been merged into the North Atlantic Squadron. The latter, commanded by Rear-Admiral Palmer, consists of the following vessels: *Rhode Island*, *Monongahela*, *De Soto*, *Bienville*, Florida, *Saco*, *Winoski*, *Mackinaw*, *Tacony*, *Lenape*, *Conemaugh*, *Defford*, *Chickopee*, *Aycock* and *Yantic*.

A CHANGE of orders has taken place in the case of the *Penacola*, now on her way to the Pacific. Instead of joining the South Pacific Squadron and relieving the *Pouhatan*, she is to be attached to the North Pacific as flagship, and the *Pouhatan* is to remain as the flagship of the South Pacific Squadron.

THE *Unadilla* and *Penobscot*, two of the 90-day gunboats, have been ordered to be fitted for a three years' cruise, to go to the East Indies. They will be ready in a month. The rig of these vessels is changed from that of a fore-and-aft schooner to a hermaphrodite brig.

THE *Unadilla* and *Penobscot*, at New York, and the *Arctost*, at Philadelphia, are in the course of preparation for service in the Asiatic Squadron. These vessels are designed for service against the pirates, which are becoming quite bold in the China Seas.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Benham has been detached from the U. S. receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*, as Executive Officer, to relieve Lieutenant-Commander Abbot.

THE *Susquehanna*, Commander James Alden, was put in commission on the 2d inst. She is to convey the Hon. L. D. Campbell, United States Minister to Mexico, to his destination.

The iron-clad *Onondaga* reached League Island on the 29th of October, from New York, and has been laid up with the other iron-clads and wooden vessels at that place.

THE *Saginaw* is on service with the Russian and American Telegraph Company, and was at Esquimaux Harbor, Vancouver Island, October 1, 1866.

THE *Onispe*, Captain George F. Emmons, was put in commission at Philadelphia October 27th. She is destined for the North Pacific Squadron.

THE *Wauwanago* will be ready about the 10th of December for a preliminary trial trip. Her engines are those planned by Mr. Isherwood.

THE *Jamestown* is to be stationed at Panama, for which point she sailed from San Francisco on October 11th.

THE storeship *Relief* was at Batavia on the 19th of August, on which day she left there for New York.

THE *Mashula*, now on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be launched in about three weeks.

THE *Sacramento* is expected to have her repairs completed at Boston about the 15th inst.

THE supply steamer *Neuborn* sailed from Pensacola on October 29th, for New York.

THE *Purveyor* store vessel is being repaired preparatory to fitting out for a cruise.

THE U. S. steamer *Madawaska* went on her first trial trip on Friday.

THE *Michigan* sailed from Erie on the 3d inst., for Buffalo.

THE *Cinnaron* was sold at Philadelphia on the 5th inst.

THE U. S. steamer *Don* is at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CAPTAIN S. P. Lee, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner District of Columbia, who has ordered him to duty at Alexandria, Va.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to report by letter to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for assignment to duty in that Bureau, in the District of Nashville or Memphis, Tennessee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—While the eyes of Army officers are directed to the existing vacancy among the Brigade Generals in the Regular Army, a paragraph in regard to the distinguished officer whose name heads this feeble testimonial to his merits may be interesting to the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and may strike the attention of those who hold the appointing power.

General Edward R. S. Canby was born in Kentucky, and was appointed a cadet from Indiana in 1835. He graduated at West Point, June 30, 1839, and on the first of July of the same year was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, a paragraph in regard to the distinguished officer whose name heads this feeble testimonial to his merits may be interesting to the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and may strike the attention of those who hold the appointing power.

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barked, in 1814, from Bayonne, with Lord Hope, for England. After staying two months in England, he volunteered to join the army at Brussels, and on the 16th June, 1815, marched to Quatre-Bras, and on the 18th fought in the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded with a pistol ball in a charge of cuirassiers; went back to Brussels, and then joined his regiment, encamped in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris. In 1816 he went to Cambray, and lay there about eighteen months; and in 1817 embarked from Calais for Portman street barracks, London. He remained about London till 1827, when he was discharged. In 1829 he landed in New York, and worked for some time on the Morris Canal. On the 19th October, 1831, he enlisted in the United States artillery at New York; and on the 29th November joined company F, Fourth artillery, at Fort Washington, Captain Nield Mason commanding. Was appointed corporal in 1832, and in 1833 was quartered in Washington as a guard when the Treasury building was burnt. He went to Williamsport, Maryland, at the time of the riots on the canal. In August, 1835, he was stationed at Washington Arsenal, and in January, 1836, he joined the forces in Florida. In June, 1836, he was commended by his captain for gallant conduct at Fort Drane, when in command of the picket-guard, and in the same year was discharged by expiration of his term of service. In November, 1836, he enlisted in the Ordnance Department, at Washington Arsenal, and has continued to serve in that Department by reenlistment under Captains Bell, Mordecai, Rainey and Benton, up to the time of his death, when he held the position of Sergeant of Ordnance, to which he had been appointed on the 8th September, 1862.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 27th inst., your correspondent "Jersey" protests against the appointment of Regulars to the vacancies now existing in the Army, citing his own case to demonstrate the fact that the meritorious and deserving are not always the recipients of honors and favors to be bestowed. He says that he served over three years continuously on duty with his command, an officer nearly three years, never sick or in arrest, thrice promoted, several times brevetted, honorably discharged at the close of the war, submitted his claim in due form, with testimonials and recommendations, and never heard a word from them since.

Now, my good friend "Jersey," you are not "all alone in your glory." There are others, perhaps, equally as meritorious as yourself, who have been ignored in the matter of appointments. As a case in point I cite my own. I, like yourself, am a candidate for a commission under the new Army Bill. I served over thirteen years continuously on duty, an officer over four years, never absent much, never was in confinement or arrest, served as private, company clerk, bugler, farrier, hospital steward, corporal, sergeant, commissary-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and accordingly promoted nearly a dozen times, received many a brevet, resigned at the close of the war, recuperated my health, submitted my claim in due form, with testimonials and recommendations representing the intelligence of almost an entire State, and when subsequently a friend called at the War Office to inquire after my interest and chances, he was told to "go to, there's no such man!"

Therefore, friend "Jersey," I sympathize with your disappointment. Let us console ourselves with the fact that we "have seen some service, and they know it," and if our "occupation's gone," and we are of those whose services are not required in this great crisis, why, let them "reconstruct" without us, and in the next conflict, now impending, we will be on hand, ready for action, and on the winning side.

SHELBYVILLE, ILL., October 31, 1866.

W. F.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I find the following account of a movable, turning, impregnable battery, adapted to either land or sea service, in the *Naval Chronicle* for 1865—Vol. 5. Do you know anything further concerning it? It seems to me the germ of our Monitor turret:

A Mr. Gillespie, a native of Scotland, has completed the model of a movable and impregnable castle or battery, impervious to shot or bombs, intended to guard the coasts of these kingdoms, provided with a cannon and carriage, calculated to take a sure aim at any object that can easily be discerned from within, while the enemy cannot discover the cause of the annoyance. The invention now proposed will be found equally serviceable in floating batteries. Its machinery is adapted to turn the most ponderous mortars or guns with the greatest ease, according to the position of the enemy. It can be managed with five men only, who remain in perfect safety in the interior part. It is so constructed that it resists or turns off the most destructive missiles used in war, while the few men employed in this fortress are capable of defeating the most numerous and powerful enemy. After a very minute inspection by several naval and military gentlemen, it is their unanimous opinion that it would answer the end proposed.

HOW TO SINK A MONITOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the *London Engineer* of October 12, 1866, a plan is promulgated by a correspondent signing himself "Suggester," showing "how to sink a Monitor."

"For offensive measures against this breed of vessels," it is proposed by "Suggester," "that special iron-clads should be built, or our present iron-clads fitted with a forward projecting armor-cased battery, having one or more breech-loading guns specially adapted to firing downward, thus," and then follows a wood cut of a Monitor lying quietly under "a projecting armor-cased battery" of a broadside iron-clad, docilely lingering to receive a shot from a gun "specially adapted to firing downward."

The details of this wondrous device are not worked out, "Suggester" clearly thinking that nothing can be easier than to stick out a projection to any required distance from the side of a broadside vessel, and fit it with all the appliances necessary for the successful working in practice—such as loading, receiving recoil, and other trifling details—of a gun "specially adapted to firing downward."

"Suggester's" suggestion has not even the merit of novelty; similar devices have been proposed during the late war. Admiral Goldsborough's method of tricing up the sheet-anchor to the end of the main yard, running alongside the foe, and then letting it go by the run, right down his smoke pipe or on his deck, is another illustration of the downward method of attack. It was proposed after the raid of the *Merrimac*, to run the wooden frigate *Minnesota* alongside of her and drop the sheet-anchor either down her pipe or on top of her casemate, thus smashing it in, and probably passing through the bottom of the vessel.

There can be but little doubt that had the *Merrimac* attempted to run through the fleet, this device would have ended her career. By substituting for the sheet-anchor a breech-loading wrought-iron Armstrong gun—which can easily be attached by a swivel to the end of the yard—the most powerful iron-clad, either broadsides or Monitors, will be at the mercy of a craft so armed. It will be quite easy to arrange this gun by means of suitable gear work, so that it can be loaded, aimed and fired from the deck.

This method, as will be readily perceived by any engineer, has the immense advantage over the "projecting armor-cased battery," that it can not only be used against Monitors, but any other species of vessel.

Instead of fitting the "projecting armor-cased battery" with a gun "specially adapted to firing downward," it will no doubt be found much more practical to fit within it a steam ram, so that when the "projecting armor-cased battery" is directly over the quiescent Monitor, by simply admitting steam alternately, first on one side and then on the other of the piston of the ram, any number of blows can be given to the foe. The end of the ram might be made sharp, so that it would not only pierce the deck, but the bottom also. Any one who has witnessed the operation of an ordinary Nasmyth steam hammer, will at once understand the operation of this device. But of all methods yet proposed to sink a Monitor, the plan of firing a gun upward, placed directly under the bottom, will no doubt prove the most efficient. This plan presents many advantages over that of firing downward, among which may be mentioned the fact that it dispenses with the weight of a "projecting armor-cased battery," and is also entirely secure from the projectiles of the Monitor, which might possibly strike and smash it above water. To carry this method into effect, it is only necessary to fit any vessel with a long arm projecting through the ship's side through an aperture made water tight. To the end of this arm a gun is to be attached in such a way that it can be directed by mechanism, which can be operated from within the vessel. Of course this arm must be arranged so that the gun can be withdrawn within the vessel for the purpose of loading, etc. This, however, is quite easy.

There are many other devices which have been proposed for sinking iron-clads, which the length of this communication prevents me from alluding to. Suffice it to say, that in order to carry them to a practical conclusion, it is only necessary that the sea should be perfectly smooth, and the opposing vessel motionless.

In conclusion, it will be enough to state that any plans which depend for their successful operation on the enemy adjusting his position so that the weapons of the adversary can be used efficiently, resembles very strongly the plan of catching birds by putting salt on their tails.

NOVELTY.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE OCTOBER 27, 1866.

OCTOBER 27.—So much of Special Orders No. 519, Paragraph 1, Oct. 18, 1866, from this office, as directed First Lieutenant George T. Price, Fifth U. S. cavalry, to proceed, without delay, to Washington, D. C., and report for duty with his company, G, is hereby revoked, and he will proceed, without delay, to join his company, A, in North Carolina.

The extension of permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, Major Eighth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 474, September 24, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended until further orders.

Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, Major Second U. S. cavalry, will report at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., November 6, 1866.

The Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, will station at Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., the first two companies organized of the Forty-third U. S. infantry, V. R. C.

Permission to delay joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, First U. S. infantry, for fifteen days.

OCTOBER 29.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel B. Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, for fifteen days. Brevet Major F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, for sixty days. First Lieutenant Nelson Thomasen, Fifth U. S. infantry, for sixty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William M. Dunn, Jr., Tenth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 196, April 28, 1866, is hereby extended six months, from November 1, 1866.

OCTOBER 30.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry, for twenty-five days, to date from November 1, 1866; Brevet Major W. C. Ide, Thirtieth U. S. infantry, for twenty days, to date from November 8, 1866.

The following-named officers (recently appointed) having reported for orders, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General of the Department set opposite the respective names, for assignment to duty with their regiments: Captain R. L. Kilpatrick, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the East; Captain Charles T. Greene, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V.

R. C., Department of the East; Captain James W. Powell, Forty-second, U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the East; Captain William P. Huxford, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the East; First Lieutenant M. J. Hogarty, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the East; Second Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the East; Second Lieutenant Douglas G. Risley, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the East; Major M. D. Hardin, Brevet Brigadier-General Forty-third U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Lakes; Captain Fergus Walker, Forty-third U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Lakes; Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord, Forty-third U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Lakes; Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Tennessee; Captain C. G. Freudenberg, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Tennessee; Captain Joseph W. Gelray, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Tennessee; Captain James McCleery, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Tennessee; Second Lieutenant William P. Hogarty, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, V. R. C., Department of the Tennessee.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major George Burroughs, Corps of Engineers, by letter of September 8, 1866, from the Engineer Department, is hereby extended twenty days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days is hereby granted to Captain Joseph Conrad, Twentieth U. S. infantry.

First Lieutenant William Ennis, 4th U. S. artillery, is hereby relieved from duty with battery G, Fourth U. S. artillery, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company, F, in the Department of Washington.

Permission to delay his departure to join his regiment until December 1, 1866, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Powerman, Thirty-first U. S. infantry.

Brevet Major Thomas McMillan, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty with the Chief Medical Perveyor, New York City, and will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany the first detachment of troops to sail for California. On his arrival there he will report to the Commanding General and Medical Director, Department of California, for assignment to duty in that Department.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to their homes and report from thence to the Adjutant and Surgeon-General of the Army for muster out of service: William Carroll, N. M. Glatfelter.

Permission to delay joining his regiment, as directed in Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 501, October 9, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Colonel J. J. Reynolds, Twenty-sixth U. S. infantry, until December 20, 1866.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days from the expiration of the extension granted him in Special Orders No. 375, August 2, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Captain I. B. Wright, Eleventh U. S. infantry.

OCTOBER 31.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Carroll H. Potter, Eighteenth U. S. infantry.

The telegraphic order of the 27th inst., from this office, directing First Lieutenant C. Morris, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, to report in person to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, for duty in conducting companies to his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

The order of the President of the Board of Officers convened at Chicago, Ill., directing Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. infantry, to join his regiment in Texas, is hereby suspended, until he shall have completed the duties to which he was assigned by Paragraphs 2 and 4 of Special Orders No. 379, August 3, 1866, from this office.

Second Lieutenant T. F. Forbes, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., having reported at this office in accordance with instruction from the President of the Board of Officers convened at Chicago, will proceed, without delay, to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to duty with his regiment.

The extension of the permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 523, October 20, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended five days.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Colonel C. C. Sibley, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 488, October 2, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

NOVEMBER 1.—So much of Special Orders No. 136, October 26, 1866, from Headquarters First U. S. artillery, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, as relieved First Lieutenant John J. Driscoll, First U. S. artillery, at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., and directed him to proceed, without delay, to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., and report for duty to Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, Captain First U. S. artillery, commanding Light battery K, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for seven days is hereby granted Captain William P. Robeson, Seventh U. S. cavalry.

NOVEMBER 2.—Brevet Captain Samuel Peeples, Fifth U. S. artillery, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his battery, F, in the Department of the Potomac.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Irwin Gregg, Colonel Eighth U. S. cavalry, will proceed to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Pacific. Permission to delay en route thirty days is hereby granted him.

The telegraphic order of the 1st inst., from this office, directing the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to prepare a detachment of three hundred and fifty recruits of the Mounted Service U. S. A., at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and forward it to the Eighth U. S. cavalry in California, by steamer of the 21st inst., under charge of such cavalry officers belonging to regiments in the Military Division of the Pacific as are available, is hereby confirmed.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The steamer *Arcootook* will be ready for her officers about the 5th December next.

The steamer *Sicatar*, Commander W. N. Jeffers, was at Bordeaux, France, October 15th.

The steamer *Michigan*, Captain A. Bryson, sailed from Frie, Pa., on the 3d instant for Buffalo, N. Y.

The storeship *Jamestown*, Lieutenant-Commander C. J. McDougal, sailed from San Francisco for Panama on October 11th.

COMMANDER S. P. Carter, commanding the steamer *Monocacy*, under date of Oct. 25th, reports his arrival at Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes.

The steamer *Bienville*, Captain Reed Werden, arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, from Port-au-Prince, W. I., on the 29th October, with yellow fever on board.

The steamer *Mackinaw*, Commander A. J. Drake, left Point-a-Petre, Guadeloupe, for a cruise among the Windward Islands, October 19th.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, Commander Paul Shirley, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., in the early part of October, for a cruise in the Gulf of California.

REAR-ADMIRAL James S. Palmer, commanding North Atlantic squadron, reports his arrival, under date of Oct. 25th, at Havana, Cuba, in the flagship *Rhode Island*.

The consolidation of the Atlantic coast and North Atlantic squadrons, to be commanded by Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, took effect November 1st. The consolidated squadrons will hereafter be known as the North Atlantic squadron.

COMMODORE Joseph Lauman, under date of November 1st, informs the Navy Department that he hauled down the "Broad Pennant" and turned over the command of the Atlantic coast squadron to Rear-Admiral Palmer at Hampton Roads on that day.

The steamer *Sasquehanna*, Commodore James Allen, went into commission at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 2d instant, and is now ready for sea, lying off the Battery. It is rumored that General Sherman and staff, with Colonel Lewis Campbell, Minister to Mexico, will take passage in her.

The following vessels constituted the Atlantic coast squadron, which was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer on November 1st: steamers *Agassiz*, *Lawrence*, *Comet*, *Chicopee*, *Tacony*, *Yantic*, and the tug *Dafford*.

The following has been received from a correspondent at Pensacola, under date of the 22d ult.:

The following is the list of vessels in the Gulf Squadron: Frigate *Potomac*, flagship; *Estrella*, *Paul Jones*, *Mahoe*, *Yucca*, *Tallapoosa*, *Chocoma* and *Tahoma*. The *Yucca* arrived from the Tortugas on the 20th; the *Tahoma* from Key West yesterday. She experienced very heavy weather on her passage from the North, losing both topmasts and foremast. Her bulwarks were much damaged. She reports that the town of Nassau, New Providence, is nearly destroyed by the gale. The *Paul Jones* arrived here yesterday from New Orleans.

The Light-house Board have issued the following notice to mariners:

Africa—Southeast Coast.—Light at the Entrance of Port Natal.—The government of Natal has given notice that, about the 8th day of September, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-house newly erected on the bluff at the entrance of Port Natal. Particulars respecting the nature of the light and position of the light-house will be published as soon as such information has been received at this office.

Lights at "Elbow Key," "Hole in the Wall," and "Stirrup Key"—Bahamas.—Information has been received at this office, through the Light-house Inspector at Key West, to the effect that there is reason to believe that the lights at Elbow Key, Stirrup Key and Hole in the Wall have been injured by a recent hurricane, and that the continuance of those lights is doubtful. This notice is given, that navigators passing in that direction may not rely too confidently upon them, but may be prepared for the contingency of one or more of them being temporarily extinguished or considerably reduced in brilliancy. So soon as accurate information is received, it will be published.

The Navy Department have received despatches from Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding the East India squadron, dated Straits of Simonosaki, Japan, July 31, 1866. The *Hartford*, the flagship of the squadron, was at Nagasaki on the 13th of July, and Admiral Bell exchanged visits with the Governor, an officer of the Tycoon, who seemed somewhat anxious as to the motives of his arrival at that time. In consequence of the arrival in port of the *Hartford*, and of the British Vice-Admiral King with the *Princess Royal* (of 73 guns) and four other steamers of his squadron, and also of Sir Harvey Parke, British minister at Japan, who it is understood had granted several interviews in that port (notwithstanding the treaty with the Tycoon) to the agents of the Prince of Satsuma, a discontented noble, whose territories lie on the southwest of Kiusiu, and who is lord also of the Loo-Choo Islands. Before the departure of the *Hartford* from Nagasaki, the Governor of that city informed the foreign consuls that the Tycoon is at war with the Prince of Nagato, Lord of Simonosaki, and requested that no men-of-war or merchant vessels should pass through those straits and the inland sea. Admiral Bell had previously determined to take that route, and calling to mind the insult that was offered to the *Wyandott*, the last American man-of-war that displayed the flag there, three years ago, and feeling assured also that it would become a serious inconvenience to commerce with Hiogo, situated within the inland sea, and to the Pacific line of steamers shortly to be started to China, if that important pass was allowed to be closed without the consent of our minister, he decided to go through the straits, but in order to quiet any uneasiness the Governor might entertain about it, sent word that he would hold no intercourse with the rebellious Prince of Nagato. Admiral Bell informs the Department that several cases of dysentery and fever had occurred on the *Hartford* and *Wyandott*, contracted at Hong Kong and Shanghai, but the change of air from the pestilential coast of China had such a beneficial influence that the disease had nearly disappeared.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. Howard forwarded his Report to the Secretary of War on the 2d inst.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Garrick Mallory, Third V. R. C., has been appointed Captain Forty-third U. S. infantry (V. R. C.).

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Henry R. Mizner, Captain Eighteenth U. S. infantry, is in command of Fort Saunders, Dakota.

LEAVE of absence for fifty days has been granted to Captain T. W. Larkin, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored infantry.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted to Second Lieutenant T. W. C. Moore, Eleventh U. S. infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

CAPTAIN Anson Mills, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, started for Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the 29th ult.

BREVET Colonel M. Cogswell, Major Eighth infantry, has been relieved from the duties of Acting Judge-Advocate, Military Command of North Carolina.

BREVET Major J. M. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V., has been relieved from the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry H. Kuhn, Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Cedar Keys, Florida, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, to date from October 31st.

BREVET Colonel William S. King has been assigned to duty as Medical Director Department of the Lakes, and will report in person to the Commanding General of that Department accordingly.

SECOND Lieutenant F. T. Foote has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

BREVET Colonel Charles H. Whittlesey, of New York City, for a long time Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General H. G. Wright, has received an appointment as Captain in the Thirtieth U. S. infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant John H. Purcell, First U. S. infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report to Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf, for assignment to special duty.

COLONEL R. M. Hall, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to assume command of the Sub-district of San Antonio, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant J. B. Moore, Ninth U. S. colored troops, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment at New Orleans, La., without delay.

The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 13, 1866, and of which Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Merrill, Second U. S. cavalry, was President, has been dissolved.

The General Court-martial convened at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, August 11, 1866, and of which Major James Van Voast, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, is President, has been dissolved by order of Major-General Hancock.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Scott, U. S. Volunteers, Major Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and discharged the service of the United States, to date November 1, 1866, on account of his services being no longer required.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Ira Perry, Ninth U. S. colored infantry, has been relieved from further duty with the detachment Seventeenth U. S. infantry, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

ASSISTANT Surgeons William Carroll and N. M. Glatfelter, U. S. Volunteers, have been ordered to proceed to their homes, and report from thence to the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General of the Army, for muster out of service.

CAPTAIN George B. Russell, Forty-fourth U. S. infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty with his regiment, and assigned to duty on the staff of Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding defences of Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. E. Trotter, First regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date October 11, 1866, on account of his services being no longer required.

So much of Special Orders No. 495, Paragraph 8, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated October 5, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Surgeon J. W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, has been amended to take effect October 11, 1866.

CAPTAIN George E. Scott, Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, has been assigned from this date (November 1, 1866) to the special duty in the Adjutant-General's office lately devolving on him as Major Veteran Reserve Corps and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers.

CAPTAIN A. W. Bolinius and Lieutenant W. S. Bailey, Veteran Reserve Corps, were relieved from duty with the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland on the 2d inst., and ordered to report to the Commissioner of the Bureau in person for orders.

UPON the recommendation of General Grant, the President has appointed Colonel Albert J. Myer to be Chief Signal Officer of the Regular Army. Colonel Myer organized and commanded the Signal Corps in the Army during the Rebellion, and was the originator of that branch of the service.

CAPTAIN Orville Burke, Forty-first U. S. infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, pursuant to an order from the President of the Board of Examination, of which Colonel S. Burbank, Brevet Brig-

dier-General U. S. A., is President, dated at Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1866, has been ordered to report without delay to Colonel and Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, commanding Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, for temporary duty with that regiment.

DURING the temporary absence of Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, Brevet Major U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor Department of the Gulf, the duties of his office will be performed by Assistant Surgeon Edward Cowles, Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

UNTIL the arrival of the Assistant Adjutant-General specially assigned to Headquarters Department of California, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward R. Platt, Second U. S. artillery, will, in addition to his present duties, discharge those of Assistant Adjutant-General at Department Headquarters.

BREVET Brigadier-General A. Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, has been announced on the staff of Major-General Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf, as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, in obedience to Special Orders No. 515, current series, from the War Department.

BREVET Brigadier-General R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. Army, having reported for duty, in obedience to Paragraph 17, Special Orders No. 439, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, September 3, 1866, has been announced as Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Missouri.

THE following-named officers have been detached from their regiments, and ordered to report to Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth U. S. cavalry, for assignment to duty with that regiment: Captain and Brevet Major C. C. Dean, Fifty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant J. M. Hamilton, Ninth U. S. colored infantry.

THE following-named officers of the Ninth U. S. colored infantry, have been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas, and ordered to rejoin their regiment, now at Greenville, La.: Colonel Thomas Bagley, Major Lewis S. Barnes, and First Lieutenant James B. Moore.

COLONEL and Brevet Brigadier-General S. M. Quincy, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report to the Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, for special duty. This order to date from October 1, 1866.

BREVET Major A. W. Bolinius, Veteran Reserve Corps, having reported in person to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in obedience to Special Orders No. 160, current series, from the Bureau, has been directed to report to Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner District of Columbia, for assignment to duty.

PURSUANT to orders from the War Department, Brevet Brigadier-General Richard C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at the Headquarters Department of California, to take effect on October 10th. He was ordered to repair, via Panama and New York, to Philadelphia, Pa., in compliance with his instructions.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September 24, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. Army, is President, has been dissolved by command of Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of the Missouri, having finished the consideration of the cases referred to it.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. T. Jackson, U. S. Army has been ordered to report, without delay, to the officer commanding the detachment Seventeenth U. S. infantry, now in the city of New Orleans, en route to Texas, and will accompany the detachment to Galveston. Upon their arrival at that place, Acting Assistant Surgeon Jackson will return to his proper station.

THE Board of Survey appointed by Special Orders No. 56, Paragraph 4, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, was directed to investigate and report upon an alleged shortage in a lot of Quartermaster's stores received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster in New Orleans, from Brevet Major R. C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster in New York City, per schooner *Bridgeport*, and also to ascertain the amount of shortage, if any, and fix the responsibility.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1866: Additional Paymaster Charles Crawford, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers; Additional Paymaster D. L. Eaton, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Robert B. Brown, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers.

THE office of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia was, on the 26th day of October, removed to Savannah, Ga. The following is a list of officers connected with the office: Brevet Major-General David Tillson, Assistant Commissioner; Captain W. W. Deane, A. A. G.; Brevet Major; Captain Eugene Pickett, Veteran Reserve Corps, A. A. G.; Captain George R. Walbridge, Veteran Reserve Corps, A. A. G.; Captain C. T. Watson, Brevet Major, Chief Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon J. V. De Hanne, Chief Medical Officer.

THE following-named officers have been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, by reason of the muster out of their commands and their services being no longer required, they having been retained in service after the muster out of their regiments by special authority from the office of the Adjutant-General: Colonel William R. Shafter, Seventeenth U. S. colored troops; Captain Samuel Galloway, Sixteenth U. S. colored troops; First Lieutenant John N. Shafter, Seventeenth U. S. colored troops.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan has assigned Brevet Major-General A. J. Mower, Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, to the command of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana and the posts of Marshall and Jef-

erson, Texas, with headquarters, until further orders, at New Orleans. The duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, etc., for the State of Louisiana, are also assigned to him, subject to the approval of the War Department.

BREVET Colonel L. A. Edwards, Surgeon, will, in addition to his present duties as Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, relieve Brevet Colonel R. O. Abbott, Surgeon, as Medical Director Department of Washington. Colonel Abbott, on being relieved, will report to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

So much of Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 19, current series, from Headquarters District of Texas, as orders First Lieutenant J. B. Moore, Ninth U. S. colored troops, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment at New Orleans, La., has been suspended until such time as Lieutenant Moore shall settle his accounts satisfactorily with the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect October 31, 1866, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Alexander H. Freeman, Sixth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant Edward Harris, Fifth U. S. cavalry.

CAPTAIN Frederick P. Bouteiller, Ninth U. S. colored infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, and been ordered to turn over the duties of his office and the public property for which he is responsible, to an officer to be designated by the Commanding Officer Sub-District of the Rio Grande, and rejoin his regiment without delay at Greenville, La.

S. H. HORNER, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., having reported for duty and relieved Brevet Colonel John Moore, Surgeon U. S. A., in compliance with Special Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, dated Nashville, Tennessee, September 27, 1866, has been announced as and ordered to assume the duties of Surgeon-in-Chief of the Military District of Mississippi, and Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Mississippi.

So much of the sentence of the General Court-martial as dishonorably dismissed William E. Horton, late First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Eighth U. S. Veteran Volunteers (General Court-martial Orders No. 36, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, February 2, 1866), has been revoked, and he will be honorably discharged the service from the date of the order dismissing him, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due.

BREVET Major Thomas McMillan, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty with the Chief Medical Purveyor, New York City, and ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany the first detachment of troops to sail for California. On his arrival there, he will report to the Commanding General and Medical Director Department of California, for assignment to duty in that Department.

BREVET Major C. B. White, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will accompany, as Medical Officer on duty, the Seventh U. S. colored infantry (mustered out), to Baltimore, Md., and will also have charge of a detachment of convalescents to be sent from the Department of the Gulf to the General Hospital at David's Island, New York Harbor. Assistant Surgeon White will be allowed to delay his return twenty days, after the completion of the above duty, at the expiration of which time he will return to his proper station.

FIRST Lieutenant J. H. Patterson, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, having reported at the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, in charge of companies I and K, Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, pursuant to Special Orders No. 78, Paragraph 2, from Headquarters Depot General Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Ky., dated October 15, 1866, has been directed to proceed to Galveston, Texas, with his detachment, which will be reported to Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, commanding District of Texas. Upon the completion of this duty, Lieutenant Patterson will rejoin his station at Newport Barracks, Ky.

BREVET Major-General Francis Fessenden, Captain Nineteenth U. S. infantry, having been found by a Board of Examination to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, on account of wounds received in battle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto. In accordance with Section 22 of the Act approved July 28, 1866, General Fessenden is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of Brigadier-General.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers—Colonel R. Burr, Quartermaster's Department; Captain H. B. Blackman, Captain W. H. Barlow, Colonel Joel D. Crittenden, Quartermaster's Department; Captain J. T. Hoyt, Brevet Major; Captain George R. Orme, Brevet Major; Captain R. B. Owen, Captain W. L. Ryerson, Captain Gilbert C. Smith, Captain R. C. Webster, Brevet Colonel; Captain L. C. Forsyth.

THE following officers, Commissaries of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers, have been relieved from their present duties, and ordered to proceed without delay to their homes, reporting from thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for muster out of service: Captain John King, Brevet Major; Captain Edgar Beman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. P. Martin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Colonel James Curry, Subsistence Department; Captain Joseph T. Haskell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Joseph F. Dennison, Brevet Major; Captain Geo. W. Chandler, Brevet Major; Captain John L. Paxson, Brevet Major; Captain William T. Johnson, Brevet Major; Captain Addison Barrett, Brevet Major.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE cruise of nine armor-plated ships in the Channel has resulted in comparisons very favorable to the *Bellerophon*. Under sail she almost always beats the other ships, with the exception of the *Pallas* and the *Research*, and when a head sea is on she invariably goes ahead of the other vessels of the squadron. From some cause connected with the rudder, but not understood, she has not stayed so well in tacking as the other vessels. In a head Channel sea she pitches and dips less than an ordinary wood frigate, and this is attributed to her U-shaped bow. This fact is of considerable importance, for it proves that vessels can just as well be armored in the bow, provided this is of a proper shape, and there is no necessity of having ships with unprotected parts, as so many of the British iron-clads are. The 12-ton guns were safely and effectively worked in broadside at times when the frigate was rolling 20 to 30 degrees, in a heavy sea. Heretofore guns of half this weight have been the largest carried to sea in foreign iron-clads. The behavior of the *Bellerophon* shows that great length is not necessary to high speed, and this is further proved in the *Pallas*, a shorter ship proportionally than the *Bellerophon*. Both these have constantly beaten the *Achilles*, which is far longer in proportion to breadth. The *Pallas*, with a moderate spread of canvas and a heavily-armored hull, invariably leads the whole fleet. During the cruise, when stationed in the rear, and in a leeward position, under sail only, she was signalled to go ahead and intercept the dispatch boat. She immediately hauled up to the wind and drew ahead of her consorts in a manoeuvre witnessed "with admiration" from the other decks. In about three hours she had fore-reached every other vessel by several miles, and performed her task.

THE compensation to be made to the owners of the SNIDER patent was some time ago fixed by the British Home Secretary, as follows: (1) £5,000 to be paid down whenever a good title is shown to the satisfaction of the law officers of the Crown; (2) for every arm converted above 100,000 rifles, one shilling per arm till £5,000 more has been paid; and (3) for every arm converted over 200,000 rifles, sixpence per rifle till £5,000 more has been paid. This makes £15,000 in all. Mr. SNIDER owns one-quarter of the patent right, for which he gave £160, having previously sold all his interest. Some little talk has been made in the English journals over the fact that Mr. SNIDER has had a claim for £2,700 for personal services cut down to £1,000; and indeed it does seem small business when we cast a glance at the Government manufactories working with might and main to supply enough of these arms to give the British public a quiet mind.

IN the trial of the Channel armor-plated fleet, Commander SCOTT's "racers" or compressors on board the *Ocean* did not answer the purpose, though fitted to guns of only 6 1-2 tons weight. When the ship rolled much the firing from all the fleet was quite wild, one shot striking the water close alongside, and the next flying high in air, though it was thought that a vessel within 500 yards would have suffered somewhere. The vessels all rolled pretty badly. The *Wivern* (cupola) vessel built for the *Rebels* proved to be very wet from lying so low, and her hatches had to be battened down constantly. She also ran out of coal in three days, and for these reasons was condemned as a sea-boat; but her superior steadiness was shown in the fact that she was able to fire her guns at times when her consorts could not.

THE British Volunteers, who are on a visit to Belgium, are treated with great courtesy, and receive the highest honors. They have visited Brussels and Antwerp, and are so much pleased that arrangements will be made to return their neighbors' compliments in the Spring or Summer.

The following is a list of the officers who have been examined since last report by the Board assembled in New York for the examination of officers appointed in the Infantry arm of the service: Colonels—G. W. GETTY, Thirty-seventh infantry; WAGER SWAYNE, Forty-fifth infantry; C. H. SMITH, Twenty-eighth infantry; JOHN GIBBON, Thirty-sixth infantry. Lieutenant-Colonels—R. N. BOWERMAN, Thirty-first infantry; G. CROOK, Twenty-third infantry. Major—B. P. RUNKLE, Forty-fifth infantry, V. R. C. Captains—WYLLIS LYMAN, Fortieth infantry; W. G. MITCHELL, Thirty-seventh infantry; G. MALLORY, Forty-third infantry. First Lieutenants—C. H. POTTER, Eighteenth infantry; J. L. JOHNSTON, Twenty-first infantry; O. WETMORE, JR., Nineteenth infantry. Second Lieutenants—L. O. PARKER, First infantry; W. M. WALLACE, F. NEALE, Forty-fifth infantry; E. L. BARNES, Thirty-ninth infantry; H. CAVENAUGH, Thirty-seventh infantry; L. J. WHITE, Forty-fifth infantry; T. M. CANTON, Twenty-fifth infantry; L. W. COOKE, Third infantry; W. W. DEANE, Twelfth infantry. Colonel D. E. SICKLES, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, Major-General U. S. V., has received permission to delay reporting for examination until the 15th inst.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

AMONG the designs entertained by powerful European States against their weaker neighbors, little mention has yet been made of the relations of Russia with Sweden. Yet we are led to surmise that the possibility of the *engloutissement*, or, in a language less polite, the "gobbling up," of Sweden by the Empire of the Czar has been carefully studied at St. Petersburg. We do not discover anything hostile in the present intercourse of the two governments. But, should a fit opportunity arrive, it would be found that Russian ambition had conceived and matured the project of annexing that vast Peninsula which depends from its northwestern frontier. It is certain, too, that Sweden contemplates this possibility of being absorbed in Russia quite as vividly as her great neighbor. In Stockholm as well as in St. Petersburg, all signs pointing in that direction are watched with intense anxiety. Possibly a natural timidity in the near presence of so powerful and aggressive a nation makes the Swedes conjure up many phantoms of danger, just as the good gossips of Geneva are always fearing that NAPOLEON will appear and annex them to France. Still, there are not a few signs that the chances of annexing Sweden have been thoroughly connoed and weighed by the Russian diplomats.

It may be urged that Russia, of all States on the earth's surface, least needs territorial expansion; but the needs of a nation are an unsafe measure of its desires; and, with the many as with the one, it may well be said that "increase of appetite does grow by 'what it feeds on.'" The territorial aims of Russia at this moment in the south give ill omen for her self-denial in the north, and were the present breadth of her domains all that stood in the way of broadening them, Russia's forbearance could hardly be counted on. However, it is not land so much as water that Russia just now stands in need of, and in this other element the possession of Sweden would compass all her wishes. Confined between the Arctic and the Black sea, and with communication open to the Atlantic only by wide circuits through the Baltic and the Mediterranean, Russia, a nation of a few seaports, is greedy of every extension of her coast line. From Prussia, a nation having the same eagerness for a seaboard, nothing can be hoped, in view of the recent war. Turkey on the one flank and Sweden on the other are the only Powers which can give her room for growth. The possession of Sweden would give to Russia the whole western side of the Baltic, and, as she already possesses its eastern, the control of that sea, with its entrance, would pass into her hands. No scheme, accordingly, could aggrandize Russia more than this.

Far distant, we hope, will be any practical attempt by Russian statesmen to forcibly seize Sweden. Apart from any question of comity or right, the project would usher in a general European war. Nor, despite the disproportion of the antagonists, would Sweden be an easy prey. Her peninsula would be difficult for an invading army to overrun, and she is even now perfecting her strong coast defences by the best modern mechanical devices. Like Russia, she was prompt to adopt Monitor iron-clads, and both

countries are well supplied with those naval engines. A war between them would witness a naval combat hitherto unexampled, a battle between turreted iron vessels, armed with enormous guns.

The possibility of Russian designs upon Sweden, which in ordinary times might be dismissed as mere dreams of ambition not likely to be realized, assumes at once a greater importance from the recent rumor concerning Denmark. It is alleged that Sweden and Prussia are combining to *acaparer* Denmark. Should this prove true, no sooner had Sweden launched upon Denmark, than Russia might be expected to launch upon Sweden. But we draw rather a different lesson, namely, of the improbability of the alleged designs upon Denmark, undertaken as they would be by one, at least, of the coalitionists, at such peril. So long as the possession of Sweden would be of such value to Russia, it can hardly become the policy of the former to ruthlessly attack a weaker neighbor. Nor indeed does anything in the past conduct of Sweden justify the joinder of her name in such an indictment as that framed by the *London Globe* with regard to Denmark.

In the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, Russia and Sweden were both represented. To the former, Finland was given, while the latter, by way of indemnification, acquired Norway, both kingdoms being united under one throne. As for poor Denmark, she was not present at the great hotch-potch, and therefore gained nothing by it. In the readjustment of Europe which now, after half a century, is coming to pass, the northern nations may possibly make attempts at reconstruction as well as the central and the southern. To show how publicly this possibility is discussed among them, we may mention that some of our American naval officers in Captain Fox's cruise to St. Petersburg were regaled by Russian accounts of what it was hoped one day to do with Sweden, which country it was believed to be Russia's "manifest destiny" to seize. But, when they had steamed across to Stockholm, they heard the same facts repeated with a different interpretation, and learned that Sweden had no desire for such annexation or absorption.

THE glimpse into futurity permitted or prepared by Mr. SEWARD in the late revelations concerning Mexico, has had the effect designed by that manager, namely, the stimulation of public curiosity to a high pitch. Anxious inquirers have a hundred questions to propose, and rumor is busy enough over the alleged tripartite bargain between France, the United States, and the Mexican Republic. Dismissing the more doubtful points, let us pass in review such as are tolerably well attested.

The ominous dispute between France and the United States has been ended in such a fashion that the governments of both countries are wondrously self-satisfied; whether the people of both will be equally complacent remains to be seen at the opening of the next session of Congress. France has been practically driven out of Mexico, her total evacuation of that country being assured before next Spring. But, on the other hand, her ministers claim to have withdrawn, not in deference to any menace of the United States, nor from any conversion to the Monroe doctrine, but because "it suited them to do so." So much was officially announced from Paris last Spring, and events have justified the assertion. In one sense, therefore, France may be said to withdraw with honor from the Mexican adventure. But honor in our age is somewhat too empty a bubble to justify an expensive war. The main question, then, for France is, how she will come out financially from Mexico. Now, the claims which France has upon Mexico are of two sorts. The first, the original Mexican bonds, in prosecution of which the war was begun; secondly, the expenses of the war. It seems to be admitted that the United States, if Mr. SEWARD's diplomacy be ratified by Congress, will guarantee the payment by the Mexican Republic of the bonds. But will it also guarantee the payment of the French war expenses? We opine not, for there is no reason why either Mexico or the United States should be saddled with a debt, not of their own creating, but made by a transatlantic Power for its own interests and against theirs. Had the French invasion of Mexico been a scheme exciting the applause and admiration of America, even then the United States, with its exhausted treasury, would do wrong to

assume the expenses of the French. But, since that project was received with indignation from Maine to Yucatan, to demand of our Republic the payment of a heavy debt in attempting to force a foreign imperial yoke upon a sister Republic, and that when the invaders are only too glad to escape without losing more resources, giving up those which are gone—to do this, we say, in the present state of American finances, shows no extraordinary skill on Jonathan's part in making a bargain. We do not, therefore, for the present, put this among our list of probabilities.

Again, it is certain that the departure of the French will be accompanied, perhaps preceded, by that of MAXIMILIAN. A rumor is current that the Austrian is already on his way to Vera Cruz, having resigned his throne. This report is probably not correct; but it is to be doubted rather as being premature than as being impossible. What is certain is, that MAXIMILIAN left the City of Mexico on the 22d of October, *en route* for Orizaba. About 1,000 French troops are already in Vera Cruz, preparing to embark, while 2,000 more are on the road from that place to Orizaba.

Finally, it has been definitely resolved by the United States to aid JUAREZ in reconstructing the Mexican Republic, with himself as President. With that aim Mr. CAMPBELL will soon leave for the Mexican coast, and that it may be no idle formality, this Minister will be accompanied by Lieutenant-General SHERMAN. This interposition of the United States will not be unfavorably received by France, because it conveys to the latter country the assurance of payment of its claims. It will not be ill received by a part of the Mexican people, since otherwise, what with Ortega, Santa Anna, Canales, and the rest, the country would be plunged again into anarchy, and relief from MAXIMILIAN would be only a transit from a frying-pan to the fire. This assistance, however, will, as is customary on such occasions, be properly paid for, since with nations, as with men, the laborer is worthy of his hire. Another huge slice will be cut from the north of Mexico, and the boundary line of the United States will soon run from near the mouth of the Rio Grande westerly to the Pacific.

THE great Tuesday of November is past, and its record a matter of history; no day's work of recent date will more decisively shape the destinies of the Republic. Aloof from politics in the main, and unused to mingle in the party strife which precedes the final ballot, we offer, now that the contest is over, our customary reminder to acquiesce in the decision of the majority.

A twelvemonth since, in a most unhappy dispute, the Executive and the Legislative branches of Government came to direct issue on the gravest of all questions, the readmission of the Southern States to the lapsed functions which they once enjoyed as States of the Union. Their views being bitterly hostile, and the PRESIDENT and his Cabinet on the one side and Congress on the other being equally obstinate, it became impossible to make a compromise. The reason of this obstinacy was that each party honestly believed himself supported in his views by a clear majority of what are called "the loyal people." For, that silly speech of Mr. SEWARD, during the famous tour of idiotic speeches—"Will you have ANDREW JOHNSON as President or King?"—surely never covered up the subtle meaning of tyranny which the hostile party craftily foisted upon it, but was merely harmless stupidity, possibly designed as a joke. No man in America has a keener scent for the popular impulse than its PRESIDENT, or will be swifter to follow it; and had the will of the people been clear a year ago, its servants, whether PRESIDENT or Congressmen, would have bowed to its decision. But that will was in doubt, and the Executive claimed, as Chief Magistrate, to be its representative on the one hand, while Congress, as immediate agents chosen by the people, claimed as stoutly on the other. Powerless to agree, both awaited the voice of the Nation.

The voice of the Nation has been heard. Its decision, though long doubtful, has been recorded in favor of Congress. Autumn has witnessed elections in nearly all of those States whose will it was required to know upon the great governmental dispute. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, have all recorded majorities in

favor of Congress. In every one of these States a majority of members have been elected to the XLth Congress who agree with the opinions of the XXXIXth. And, in fine, it is now evident that for many months to come the popular will must remain fixed as it is now expressed.

We cannot doubt that the long dispute is substantially ended, and that the voice of that umpire which always has ruled and must rule Republican America, will be promptly accepted by all parties. We have no word to say of the original merits of the dispute—would not claim that the decision might not have been better otherwise; and, indeed, we are certain that both parties have acted with more honesty and patriotism than violent opponents have pretended. Indeed, it is this faith in the patriotism of our rulers which inspires belief that they will accept, in the time-honored fashion of the Republic, the voice of the people as the voice of God. We may trust, therefore, that the weary problem of reconstruction approaches its end. It would have been well for the country if the popular will could have been unmistakably expressed one way or the other a full year ago. But, at all events, it has come now. Dismissing fruitless wishes that it could have been otherwise, good citizens of the unsuccessful party will accept the verdict as it is. As for the South, we take it for granted, of course, that she will accept as becomes her the decision of the majority of the loyal people. It was the unhappy division of Northern sentiment which made the difficulty.

MUCH astonishment has properly been expressed that the Administration, so long behind Congress, and especially behind the people, whose mouthpieces Congressmen are, in adopting a vigorous foreign policy, should have now come out bellicose, both with regard to France and to England. It is well known that months ago the Nation was nerved up to a resolute treatment both of the Mexican question and the English pirate-ship claims, not to speak of Fenianism, and that Government has followed but sluggishly in the Nation's wake. So, too, in the last Congress, the leading members of the majority, headed by Messrs. STEVENS and WADE, introduced and endeavored to carry resolutions aiding the Republic of Mexico, by money, troops, arms, or negotiations. As to the Army and the Navy, of whose feeling Generals GRANT and SHERIDAN were good exponents, they outran in zeal both Congress and the citizen-nation, on the Mexican question.

Now, at length, the Executive has yielded to the impulse of the popular current, in some direction at least. The propriety of pardon for the condemned Fenians in Canada is officially pressed by Mr. SEWARD; mysterious hints of what is to be done with England if she denies the Alabama bills are put in circulation in Washington; and the Mexican question receives tardy attention. Thus, the new attitude assumed by Government is aggressive, almost warlike; certainly no longer perfectly pacific.

Cynics account for this change of policy on grounds of political urgency; but, whatever the grounds, the fact itself remains. The great question now is as to the action which Congress will take upon these topics.

THE following is a list of officers examined during the month ending October 31st, by the Board appointed to examine officers appointed in the infantry arm of the service, which meets in Chicago, Illinois, of which Brevet Brigadier-General SIDNEY RUSBANK is President, and Captain HENRY W. PATTERSON, Recorder: Colonels—THOMAS H. RUGER, Thirty-third infantry; JOSEPH S. REYNOLDS, Twenty-sixth infantry; ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, Twenty-ninth infantry; THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, Thirty-second infantry; JOHN D. STEVENSON, Thirtieth infantry; JEFF. C. DAVIS, Twenty-third infantry; ALVAN C. GILLEM, Twenty-fourth infantry. Lieutenant-Colonels—JOSEPH H. POTTER, Thirtieth infantry; AUGUST V. KAUTZ, Thirty-fourth infantry; JAMES H. WILSON, Thirty-fifth infantry; CHARLES R. WOODS, Thirty-third infantry; LOUIS D. WATKINS, Twentieth infantry. Majors—MARTIN D. HARDIN, Forty-third infantry (Veteran Reserve); F. EUGENE TROTTER, Forty-fourth infantry (Veteran Reserve). Captains—ROBERT L. KILPATRICK, Forty-second infantry (Veteran Reserve); JAMES MCCLUREY, Forty-fifth infantry; DELOS A. WARD, Thirty-ninth infantry; JOSEPH CONRAD, Twenty-ninth infantry; JOHN C. LOUSTELLOTE, Twenty-eighth infantry; ROBERT C. JOHNSTON, Forty-third infantry; DENNIS T. KIRBY, Thirty-ninth infantry; FERGUS WALKER, Forty-third infantry; ORVILLE BURKE, Forty-first infantry; AUGUSTUS G. TASSIN;

Twelfth infantry; ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Thirty-sixth infantry; EDWARD S. MEYER, Thirty-fifth infantry; CHARLES C. HOOD, Forty-first infantry; JOHN C. CONNER, Forty-first infantry; CHARLES E. CLARKE, Thirty-eighth infantry; JOHN HARTLEY, Twenty-second infantry. First Lieutenants—WILLIAM MCELROY, Thirty-ninth infantry; CLIFFORD STICKNEY, Twentieth infantry; FREDERICK WHITEHEAD, Eighteenth infantry; THOMAS H. LOGAN, Fortieth infantry; JOHN M. MORRELL, Thirty-first infantry; L. D. ADAIR, Twenty-second infantry; GEORGE LEE, Twenty-first infantry; HANSEN H. CREWS, Twenty-eighth infantry; WILLIAM H. MERRELL, Forty-second infantry. Second Lieutenants—CHARLES G. PENNEY, Thirty-eighth infantry; MELVILLE C. WILKINSON, Forty-second infantry; WILLIAM P. HOGARTY, Forty-fifth infantry; ROLAND C. BREYFOGLE, Twelfth infantry; THEO. F. FORBES, Forty-second infantry; WILLIAM HARMON, Eighteenth infantry; WM. F. RICE, Twenty-third infantry; PETER ENGELS, Twenty-fourth infantry.

A MEETING of Commandery No. 1 of the State of New York, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, was held on Tuesday, October 30th, at which it was resolved to lease furnished rooms for the use of the Order, at No. 9 Brevoort place, Tenth street, near Broadway. These rooms are spacious and convenient, and will be kept open at all hours for the accommodation of the members of the Order. Arrangements have also been made by which the members of the Order will have the use of the reading-room of the University Club, occupying the same building. It is intended that the Rooms of the New York Commandery should be always open also to members of the other Commanderies in different parts of the country, who may be temporarily visiting New York. Thus the Army and Navy are substantially provided with an Army and Navy Club in New York, which will be henceforth the rallying point of the officers of the two services. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion is yet in its infancy, but it has already gained such strength and reputation that its future is assured. Its objects are beyond suspicion or reproach. It is purely social in its character, and has no connection with political organizations in any form, present or prospective. The bonds which unite its members are those of honor and good fellowship alone, and the most rigid scrutiny is exercised that it shall not be made subservient to any form of personal ambition. The Grand Commandery of New York is Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT; and among its members are the following officers and ex-officers of the Army and Navy: Major-General AVERILL, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier-General ABERCROMBIE, U. S. A.; Captain DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. N.; Major-General FRANCIS BARLOW, U. S. V.; Commander J. C. BEAUMONT, U. S. N.; Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. BELL, V. R. C.; Brevet Major-General SILAS CASEY, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General H. E. DAVIES, U. S. V.; Major-General W. B. FRANKLIN, U. S. V.; Major-General GRANGER, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN; Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER; Brevet Major-General R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A.; Commander JAS. E. JOUETT, U. S. N.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel LOOMIS LANGDON, U. S. A.; Brevet Major S. C. LYFORD, U. S. A.; Captain G. J. LYDECKER, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General E. L. MOLL, U. S. V.; Brevet Major-General M. T. McMAHON, U. S. V.; Brevet Major-General J. G. PARKE, U. S. A.; Captain A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. N.; Major-General ALFRED PLEASANTON, U. S. V.; Colonel BURR PORTER, U. S. V.; Brevet Brigadier-General ANDREW PORTER, U. S. A.; Captain C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N.; Captain JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N.; Commodore C. RINGGOLD, U. S. N.; Commander GEO. N. RANSOM, U. S. N.; Commander ALEX. C. RHIND, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, U. S. N.; Brigadier-General E. H. STOUGHTON, U. S. V.; Commodore STEPHEN TRENCHARD, U. S. N.; Brevet Major-General R. O. TYLER; Brevet Brigadier-General I. VOGDES, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General J. H. VAN ALLEN, U. S. V.; Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General A. VAN STEINWEHR, U. S. V.; Captain J. L. WORDEN, U. S. N.; Brevet Major-General ALEX. S. WEBB, U. S. A.; Commodore HENRY WALKER, U. S. N.

THE steamer *Mississippi* arrived at Fort Monroe on the 2d instant, with the Seventh U. S. colored troops from New Orleans. The regiment was transferred to the steamer *City of Baltimore* and ordered to Baltimore, Md., to receive their final discharge and payment. The Seventh U. S. colored troops has been in the service over three years, and participated in several engagements. It was sent to Texas with the Twenty-fifth Army corps, under Major-General WEITZEL, and has been stationed, at times, along the banks of the Rio Grande, and at Indianola, Lavaca, Refugio and Victoria. The Thirty-ninth U. S. colored troops relieved the Seventh from duty at Indianola. The regiment returned about eight hundred strong. There are still eight regiments of colored troops in Texas, which will not be mustered out before Spring.

HOW THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IS OFFICERED.

In pursuance of our plan of giving the manner in which European armies are officered, we give this week the system adopted by the Austrian Government.

In order to clear the ground and avoid unnecessary repetitions hereafter, we must begin with an explanatory remark, namely, that the officers of the special corps, engineers, artillery and pioneers, in Austria, are now all educated in military academies or schools, as cadets, much on our Woolwich principle, and what is hereafter to be described applies only to the infantry and cavalry of the line. There is a slight difference in the mode of officering what we should call rifle corps, that is, Jägerbataillons, which shall be noticed in its proper place.

Up to the accession of the present Emperor, the artillery educated its own officers within itself, by far the greater number being conscribed soldiers who acquired their practical and theoretical knowledge *pari passu*, and many of them were very learned men, all being perfectly *au fait* in service matters; but this plan was too slow for a corps requiring so much theoretical knowledge, and the officers became decrepit old men before they reached the rank of major; therefore it became necessary to introduce the cadet system.

The Austrian system is, therefore, not uniform, like the Prussian one; it resembles in this respect the French, and this reminds us that we omitted to mention that in Prussia the engineer, and we believe also artillery subalterns, are obliged to undergo a preliminary examination before being promoted to the rank of captain—at least it was so formerly; this does not exist in either of the other two armies mentioned above.

The whole traditional system of leaving the nomination and promotion of officers, up to the rank of captain commandant of a company or squadron, in the hands of the colonel-proprietor of the regiment, still exists in Austria as it did in the Seven Years' or Thirty Years' War; as a matter of course, he also possesses the right of nominating all the inferior grades. The medical officers, the auditor and the chaplain are nominated by the central War Department, and the selection and promotion of all field officers, from major upward, are in the hands of the Sovereign.

The proprietor of a regiment is, moreover, invested with full and ample jurisdiction over all the individuals composing it, with exception of those whose promotion lies in other hands; even to the extent of ratifying a sentence of death pronounced by a competent court-martial.

But no colonel-proprietor can sell a nomination or promotion, either directly or indirectly; if such a case could be proved he would lose his rights either temporarily or permanently, and instances have occurred of this in former times, for, up to a certain period, officers, although allowed to purchase from one another, were not permitted to make bargains with the proprietor; purchase, therefore, does not exist in the Austrian army, although favoritism and nepotism do to a certain extent, we believe.

A proprietor may nominate any one he pleases to be sub-lieutenant in his regiment, provided there be a vacancy, but this seems never to occur; either a regimental cadet or a sub-officer is always selected. And with regard to the sub-officers, it must be borne in mind that the conscription, embracing all classes of society, without exception, brings into the ranks a great number of middle class people, peasant proprietors and citizens' sons—in Hungary, too, poor nobles; in fact, what is equivalent to our yeomanry and small gentry, with some artisans, and these have all more or less chance of becoming officers. But in general cadets are preferred, not only on account of their superior education and social position, but because there is naturally an objection to promote men late in life.

To become a regimental cadet, nothing more is necessary than to obtain the permission of the proprietor, pass an examination of a purely elementary character in German composition, writing from dictation, arithmetic, general physical and the political geography of Austria and the neighboring States; and, finally, the deposit of a small sum (£6 to £8 sterling) for equipment. A man may enter the army as a conscript or volunteer, and afterward become cadet; or he may volunteer as cadet at first, thereby binding himself to eight years' service; and this is the most usual course.

The regimental cadet has, properly speaking, no rank; but it is usual, as he learns his work, to give him honorary rank as corporal and sergeant. In the infantry they sometimes accept actual rank and pay of non-commissioned officer; but this should not be done generally. During six to eight months in the year, regimental schools are held for the candidate officers (cadets) and candidate under-officers (lance-corporals and privates), the teachers being officers, and the commandant either a major or senior captain; the subjects being chiefly military, the junior scholars who may need it also receiving elementary education. The system works very well, and very good practical officers and non-commissioned officers come out of these schools, although they may not be so highly accomplished as their brethren in Prussia; for, during the regular exercise period in Summer and Autumn, all these cadets, etc., return to their respective companies to do duty, and they thus become acquainted with the entire routine of the service, both theoretically and practically.

It is, however, evident that the system described here could scarcely furnish any considerable number of really scientific officers, and modern warfare demands a much larger proportion of these than would have sufficed some fifty years ago. To supply this want, a number of military schools have been lately organized, and there is also a general military academy (college) at Neustadt, near Vienna, founded for this very purpose by Maria Theresa. These establishments all work into one another; for instance, only those pupils of the junior schools that give a promise of greater proficiency are passed into the cadet schools, the others going into the army as non-commissioned officers; and only the better cadets are passed into the academy at Neustadt, the others going as cadets to the regiments, to take their chance of promotion as practical men. Nearly all the academy men come out as officers, and are allowed to select the corps they may wish to serve in; some few who fall through come out as cadets.

It is not our object to enter into the question of promotion here, but we may as well say that the proprietor of an Austrian regiment promotes up to the rank of first captain, and the Crown from major upward. It was necessary to mention this, because it has to do with the qualification lists that are annually made out for the guidance of the proprietor and the Crown in the exercise of this very important function. These qualification lists are made up for the officers and cadets by all the field officers of the regiment or corps in committee; or in the case of single battalions the two senior captains act as field officers. The lists for the non-commissioned officers are made up by all the officers of the company, squadron, or battery, *also in committee*. These officers, therefore, assume a responsibility, and the possibility of personal pique being gratified at the expense of ruining the prospects of an individual, as has more than once happened with the confidential reports of the British army, is very much diminished; but, in order to give even those whose conduct may be deserving of censure, or who have proved themselves simply inefficient, every fair chance, the regulations prescribe that whenever anything detrimental, however trifling, has been introduced into the lists, the individual to whom it applies must be made acquainted with it, and is required to affix his signature in evidence.

We mentioned above that the Jägerbataillons and some other infantry troops have either no proprietors or purely honorary ones; we have now to add that the war office or minister manages the first nomination and promotion of officers in these on precisely the same principles.

It is scarcely possible not to perceive that the Austrian system is of a very mixed character. The results, too, are much less uniform than in either the Prussian or French service. No doubt there are greater inequalities in the degree of education in the various countries composing the Austrian empire than in the other countries mentioned; and, in addition to this, a great number of foreigners have always served in the army, and these circumstances alone are sufficient to account for inequalities and justify want of unity of system. But there also exist great evils and abuses which might be easily remedied, and which we mention here because, on the whole, we consider the Austrian system to be more worthy of our own attention, and perhaps imitation in some respects, than any other.

When a vacancy occurs for a sub-lieutenancy, the proprietor, who is almost always at a distance from his regiment, must depend very much on the proposition made by the colonel commandant as to the individual on whom this is to be conferred; and one colonel will prefer cadets, another non-commissioned officers, particularly when the period of his own promotion to general officer is near, and he wishes to oblige some sergeant who has made himself agreeable, or he does not much care for his successor. And thus it happens that under one colonel the non-commissioned officers have no chance, although they are legally entitled; under another, the cadets are excluded; a third won't recommend either the one or the other in his own regiment, but wants to have strangers, which of course acts as a discouragement, and throws the whole affair into the hands of the proprietor, opening the door for a job, if there is any tendency that way. But the worst of all is when the proprietor and the commandant are at variance; the regiment then necessarily goes to the dogs.

Now, we conceive that the regimental cadet system is a very valuable one—perhaps the best of all for good practical officers, when supplemented by a dash of institute cadets. And the evils we have adverted to here might be remedied by fixing the proportion in which non-commissioned officers are eligible—say one-fourth or one-fifth; and further enacting that, as in Prussia, no one should be made lieutenant after a certain age. Further, if a regiment had no qualified individuals, it should not be permitted to seek for them elsewhere; this should be left to the war ministry. And, finally, a restriction of the promotion from one rank to another without a certain term of service in each, as in France, would be very advisable, and would restrict nepotism. But this must suffice for the Austrian system.

ENGLISH IRON-CLADS—TRIAL IN ROUGH WEATHER.

THE reports from the Channel Squadron are now of considerable importance, for they describe the behavior of nine select iron-clads on an experimental cruise in stormy weather. These vessels are the *Caledonia*, the *Ocean*, the *Achilles*, the *Hector*, the *Wiern*, the *Research*, the *Pallas*, the *Lord Clyde*, and the *Bellerophon*, and the list almost exhausts the numerous varieties of our modern men-of-war. The *Caledonia* and the *Ocean* are two of the iron-clads formed by conversion from wooden ships of the line according to a scheme of Lord Palmerston's three or four years ago. The *Achilles* is a first rate iron-clad, built of iron throughout, in a government yard. The *Hector* is a vessel designed at the same time as the *Warrior*, but of smaller dimensions; while the *Wiern*, a turret-ship, is one of the two famous steam-rans built in the Mersey and purchased for the royal navy. The four remaining vessels of the squadron are productions of the chief constructor of the navy, Mr. Reed; but they differ most materially from each other, both in dimensions and design. The *Research* is one of Mr. Reed's earliest specimens, and was intended for a seagoing iron-clad of small tonnage—a light cruiser in fact, upon the modern pattern of fighting ships. The *Pallas* is also a comparatively small vessel, being a wooden corvette, armor-plated, of less than 2,500 tons. She was designed to fulfill certain conditions of great importance. It was calculated that she would combine high speed with moderate tonnage; that she would be very fast under sail as well as under steam; and that, being a thoroughly comfortable and seaworthy ship with unusually large stowage, she would be especially adapted for a cruiser in time of war. The *Lord Clyde* and the *Bellerophon* are also from Mr. Reed's designs, and differ mainly in this respect, that the former, though a new vessel, is built of wood with iron plating, while the latter is an iron-built ship throughout. The *Bellerophon*, in fact, is regarded as Mr. Reed's best performance. She was intended to represent an improved *Warrior*—that is, a ship which should be lighter, handier, and cheaper than the *Warrior*, and yet possess more than the *Warrior's* powers, both for offence and defence. From

this recapitulation it will appear that the only important variety omitted in the composition of the squadron is that of the *Agincourt* and *Minotaur* class—supposed to represent the fastest fighting ships afloat. At the same time, it is but right to add that the *Wiern*, though a turret-ship, is not regarded as a fair specimen of that model by those who maintain the superiority of turrets to broadsides.

However, these being the performers, let us see what they accomplished in a ten days' cruise during the rough weather of the last month. At the very first start, the *Research* fell out of her station, being unable at the moment to maintain even the moderate speed prescribed to the fleet, nor was she caught sight of again for the next week. This incapacity was ascribed to her weak engine power and small tonnage, beside which her plating had been altered from the original plans of her designer; but, at any rate, she disappeared on the 20th of September, though she appeared again to good purpose afterward. It appears that the ships only used steam to get to the place of rendezvous—350 miles west of Land's-end, and 300 south of Ireland; but on the 24th and 25th of the month they all tried their speed under sail, and with some interesting results. The *Pallas* fully realized Mr. Reed's expectations, for she beat all the rest of the squadron hollow—a superiority rightly ascribed, no doubt, to the large spread of canvas with which she had been provided. Next came the *Bellerophon*, then the *Achilles*, and then the *Hector*, followed by the *Caledonia* and the *Lord Clyde*. The *Ocean* could not take part in the race, as she had been disabled in the gale; indeed all the ships, with the exception of the *Bellerophon*, seem to have suffered more or less in this respect, though the disaster was particularly noticed in the case of the *Ocean*, whose spars, though she was a new ship, fresh from the dockyard, are said to have been found rotten. On the 1st of October another trial took place, in which the *Pallas* again distanced the whole fleet with the greatest ease, while the *Research* now actually took the second place, followed by the *Bellerophon*. No trial of the vessels under steam has yet been reported.

In steadiness the palm rested with the *Achilles*, for though all the ships rolled considerably, she rolled less than any other. The *Lord Clyde* and the *Caledonia* were the worst in this respect, and even the *Bellerophon* was occasionally unsteady. However, when wind and sea were at their highest, the ships all succeeded in using their guns, though not, in all cases, without difficulty. The practice is said to have been rather wild, some of the shot striking the water close alongside, some flying high above the object, and yet it is thought that nine-tenths of them would probably have struck any vessel somewhere within 500 yards' range. This report, however, should teach us how narrow are the conclusions to be drawn from our gunnery experiments on shore, where the target is always immovably fixed, and the gun always trained to strike it at right angles from a distance of 200 yards only. It was only by watching their opportunities, and seizing a moment of comparative steadiness, that the ships of the squadron could work their guns—a strange difference of conditions from those uniformly assumed at Shoeburyness.

We have said nothing yet of the *Wiern*, but the report given of that vessel is exceedingly characteristic of the turret system as usually viewed. The *Wiern* when under steam kept company with the fleet well enough; in fact, she is a fast ship; but either she is a great consumer of coal, or she has small capacities of stowage, for she ran short of fuel on the third day of the cruise and was dispatched to Bantry for supplies. So low, however, does she lie in the water that she is a very wet vessel, and even in a moderate sea, her hatchways have constantly to be battened down. In short, she is not considered to be a safe boat at sea. Now, these are precisely the defects always supposed to be inherent in the turret system; but, on the other hand, the *Wiern* could work her guns under conditions which might have compelled some of the broadside ships to keep their ports closed—an advantage of no slight importance attaching to this species of armament. The question is how far the defects can be remedied while the advantages are retained, and no time ought to be lost in establishing a conclusion.

Upon the whole, the performances of these iron-clads in their several fashions may be considered very satisfactory. They can keep the sea, it is found, as well as our old line-of-battle ships, and the *Bellerophon*, in particular, is said to be a match for the smartest frigate afloat. Nor should it be forgotten, in estimating our naval resources, that we could already send to sea two other squadrons nearly as strong as this Channel Fleet. It will have been observed, too, that on another most important point an authoritative contradiction has been given to an impression recently prevailing. The Admiralty denies that the service is short of men, or that any difficulty would be found in manning such ships as it might be requisite to commission.

SURGEON John Moore, Medical Corps, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer of the Military District, and of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of Mississippi. In taking leave of Surgeon Moore, Brevet Major-General Th. J. Wood deems it his duty (the performance of which affords him sincere gratification) to express his commendation of the intelligent, efficient, useful and faithful manner in which all the duties of his complicated position have been performed; and his official labors and responsibilities have been much increased by the occurrence, during the past two months, of a frightful epidemic of malignant cholera among the troops and colored residents. To the official regret which the General entertains on being deprived of so valuable an officer as Surgeon Moore from his staff, is joined to the personal regret of losing the society of a genial friend and comrade. That continued professional usefulness will attend Surgeon Moore, the Commanding General entertains no doubt. May happiness and prosperity equally wait upon him.

DISPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Pearson, commanding the South Pacific squadron, on board the U. S. steamer *Porpoise*, at Callao, Peru, under date of October 13th. All well.

COMPARATIVE COST OF WAR.

The following is an extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on this subject:

An exhaustive comparison of the cost of war now and formerly would be a most instructive and a somewhat appalling document. It would be impossible to draw out such a contrast with complete accuracy, but it might be done approximately. The expensiveness of war to a country comprises many items: the size of armies and navies; the cost of transport; the price of arms and ammunition; the slaughter directly or indirectly caused; the extent and complication of the fortifications constructed and destroyed; and the wealth and civilization of the district which is the seat of war. Some of these can be ascertained or estimated; others can only be guessed at.

Thus the siege and destruction of a fortress like Sebastopol is incomparably more costly to both parties than the siege of a fortress like Namur. A campaign in England, or in the heart of France or Germany, as compared with a campaign carried on in Russia, in Poland, or even in Spain, would be costlier beyond all measure of comparison, both in reference to the amount of property destroyed and the delicate and complex processes of civilized and industrial life suspended or deranged. In wild and thinly-peopled lands war may cost nothing but gunpowder and life; in rich and populous countries, far advanced in all the luxurious appliances of modern existence, its expense becomes actually incalculable.

A few facts, however, may be noted down by which something, not of an estimate, but of an idea, may be arrived at as to the vastly-increased cost of warfare now and in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. One point of comparison is that the armies we fight with are enormously greater than they used to be. This is owing in part to our improved facilities for the transport of troops, materials and the commissariat. Railways do now, and do far more rapidly and cheaply, what bullocks and wagons did for Frederick the Great and the Duke of Wellington. In the campaigns of the last century, in all the chief battles of the Seven Years' War, the Prussians never had more than seventy thousand men in the field, and rarely half that number. In only two or three cases did the aggregate of the combatants on both sides reach one hundred thousand.

Even in the early battles of Napoleon the forces engaged were what would now be considered small. Before Wagram he never had more than one hundred thousand men in the field, and seldom nearly as many. At Marengo he had not thirty thousand. It was not till the day of his downfall approached that he began to deal with *corps d'armée* as numerous and colossal as those with which the wars of our days are making us familiar. At Borodino and Dresden a quarter of a million were engaged, and at Leipzig, if figures can be trusted, not far from half a million. The British force with which our great Duke won his Peninsular victories never once, we believe—at least not more than once—reached fifty thousand, and his entire army, even reckoning Spaniards and Portuguese, seldom much exceeded that number. At the crowning victory of Waterloo the forces on both sides were under one hundred and forty thousand, and of these not one-third were English. Compare these armies with the three hundred thousand who fought at Solferino, the four hundred and twenty thousand at Sadowa, and the multitudes, often exceeding a quarter of a million, with which the Americans tried the terrible issues of their civil controversy, and the advance made in recent times, if it be an advance, will be obvious at once.

It is some comfort to know that the slaughter in our days, in spite of our mightier artillery and our *armes de précision*, is not proportioned to the number engaged. Why this should be so, we are not prepared to say, and we are aware that the popular impression is a different one; but we believe the facts would be found to bear us out. In Frederick's wars the proportion of killed and wounded on both sides to the forces in the field ranged from one-sixth to one-tenth, and at the peculiar battle of Zornsdorf far exceeded this ratio.

In Napoleon's campaigns it was still higher, often averaging a fifth; while at Eylau and Borodino it is said to have reached a third. In some of these cases, perhaps, the missing may have been included, but not usually. Alison's calculation is that from 1792 to 1815 three millions of French soldiers perished in the field or in the hospital, and at least an equal number out of the ranks of their antagonists. The proportion of the slain and disabled in the American battles is not known with any accuracy, but probably no one would place it higher than one-tenth; while in the Italian battles of 1859 it is estimated at scarcely more than a twelfth, and at Sadowa about a fifteenth. Still, though the proportion is less than it used to be, the positive number who fall is even greater, and the cost in life therefore heavier.

If we compare the cost of the arms and artillery now in use, and their suitable ammunition, with the ruder and cheaper weapons which contented us in the last war, some of the figures are very startling. The old calculation for a man-of-war used to be roughly £1000 per gun; a three-decker cost, therefore, £100,000 or £120,000. A first-rate iron-plated vessel cannot, we believe, be completed under half a million, and some of our experimental ships are understood to have cost nearly twice that sum. A Minie or an Enfield rifle, with its cartridge, is nearly five times as expensive as the old Brown Bess. Even before conversion into a breech-loader, an Enfield (complete) costs upward of £5.

We doubt if the old musket when manufactured wholesale cost much above £1. The rifled twelve-pounder now in favor for field batteries, costs £90, and each shell it fires four cents. The brass nine-pounder, which it superseded, cost £80, and its shell three shillings. But as this would be worth as old metal £50, while the iron gun would scarcely sell for anything, the true comparative figures would be £90 against £30. Lastly, the sixty-eight-pounder, formerly in use for fortifications and shore batteries, cost £100, its carriage and slide another £100, and its shot four shillings. The Armstrong nine-inch twelve-ton gun, with which we should now arm our forts, costs £1,200, and its iron carriage and slide £300 more; while the steel shells it fires cost, as we stated a few weeks since, nine

pounds each. The Palliser shell, which will probably supersede these, can be made for forty-five shillings. If the more costly missile be used, every shot we fire in the next war from our great embrasures will be worth a ten-pound note.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 29.—Midshipman Rufus Waterman, to the *Sacramento*.
OCTOBER 30.—Commodore James Alden, to command the *Susquehanna*.

Master Charles J. Barclay, Surgeons R. T. Macoun, Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, Paymaster A. J. Clark, Midshipmen George A. Baldy, Robert N. Griffen, Robert M. Berry, John J. Hunker, William T. Burwell, Washburn Maynard, John C. Rich, Henry C. Wiener, William W. Reisinger, Samuel N. Kane, First Assistant Engineer N. B. Littig, Second Assistant Engineers David Hardie, John C. Kifer, William H. De Hart, Boatswain John Smith, and Sails-maker Henry T. Stocker, to the *Susquehanna*.

OCTOBER 31.—Commander William G. Temple, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

NOVEMBER 2.—Assistant Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, to duty at the Naval Academy.
Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, to the *Susquehanna*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 29.—Gunner William Cope, from the *Sabine*, and granted sick leave.

OCTOBER 30.—Captain Theodore P. Greene, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Pinshata*, on December 1st.

Commander Henry K. Davenport, from the command of the *Powhatan*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered north.
Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Freble and Trevett Abbott, from duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Bright, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Carpenter Josiah D. Pinner, from the *Savannah*, and granted sick leave.

NOVEMBER 1.—Surgeon Thomas W. Leach, from duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

OCTOBER 31.—Midshipman Isaac T. Morris.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 3.—Second Assistant Engineer Edward L. Hewitt.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 29.—Acting Ensign Charles F. Watson, to the *Acute*.
OCTOBER 30.—Acting Masters James B. Wood, John V. Cook, C. C. Bunker, Acting Ensign O. W. Farenholt, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Taylor, John G. Balls and Leo Bertsch, to the *Susquehanna*.

NOVEMBER 1.—Acting Masters James Birtwistle and William T. Buck, to the *Madawaska*.

NOVEMBER 3.—Acting Master James McDonald, to the *Ossipee*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 29.—Mate Henry A. Rogers, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Moores, from the *Daffodil*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Touchton, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Daffodil*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. Greenwood, from the *Sorrel*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

OCTOBER 31.—Acting Ensign James T. Bowling, from the *Chocoma*, and ordered north.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Briggs, from the *Sabine*, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 2.—Acting Ensign J. E. N. Graham, from the *Polomac*, and granted leave of absence.

NOVEMBER 3.—Acting Master Rudolph Summers, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Acting Ensign F. H. Bacon, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 30.—Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Godding, at the Naval Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander John Mac Diarmid, October 28th.
Acting Ensign C. C. Wilbur, October 28th.
Mate W. H. Child, October 28th.
Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Fowler, October 27th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending November 3, 1866:

John R. Umsted, acting mate, October 22d, Navy-yard, Boston.
Henry Brockenbush, ship's cook, August 20th, U. S. steamer *Augusta*.
Henry Bieckert, corporal marines, October 9th, U. S. steamer *Bien-ville*.
Robert Atkinson, private marine, October 14th, U. S. steamer *Bien-ville*.
Joseph Rush, private marine, October 9th, U. S. steamer *Bien-ville*.
Taylor J. Hunt, private marine, October 19th, Navy-yard, Boston.
Joseph W. Smith (colored), coxswain, July 29th, U. S. steamer *Hartford*.
David Clark, coal-heaver, September 27th, revenue steamer *Independence*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARD U. S. ARMY.

Private Ferdinand Liliencron, Company G, 1st battalion, 16th U. S. infantry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Tennessee for assignment to duty.

Private John M. Nesbitt, General Service U. S. Army, and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward E. P. Hills, 4th U. S. cavalry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major H. B. Teator, Captain of the 4th Ohio cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Adam Nose, of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. W. Bradbury, of the 1st Maine artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Archibald Boyle, of the 35th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster C. S. Chase, of the U. S. Volunteers, for

faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from January 13, 1866.

Brevet Major A. Hopkins, Captain of the 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major A. W. Sheldon, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major R. B. Henderson, of the 121st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George W. Whitman, of the 51st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Leander C. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Dean, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major H. F. Wade, Captain of the 5th U. S. colored cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George H. Harris, Captain of the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Henry W. Rivers, of the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major R. P. Crawford, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William D. Wilkins, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry Logan, of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Jesse F. Angell, of the 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Daniel Stinson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Curtis C. Gardiner, of the 27th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster J. W. Smith, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from January 29, 1866.

Surgeon Frank Reynolds, of the 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Craig Wadsworth, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct in the engagements of Coal Harbor and Trevilian Station, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James A. Swaine, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in his Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. Laughran, of the 20th New York State Militia, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert C. Perry, Captain of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas J. Kerr, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Lucius H. Warren, of the 38th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon J. G. F. Holston, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George M. O'Brien, of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. Morton, of the 193 New York Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. Murray Hoag, Captain of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Frederick Barton, Captain of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major A. W. Clark, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major J. W. McMurray, Captain of the 1st Missouri light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William D. Hubbard, Captain of the 13th Missouri cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel McKeever, Captain of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theodore McGowan, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. G. Dawes, of the 53d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edward S. Meyer, of the 5th regiment 1st Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George G. Hastings, of the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas J. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Martin Anderson, of the 11th Kansas Volunteers (cavalry), for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William R. Warnock, of the 95th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hubert Dilger, Captain of battery Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major C. S. Buckley, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John W. Woodward, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John W. Dempsey, Captain of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, for distinguished services in the field, for long confinement in the Rebel prisons in Georgia and South Carolina, and for faithful and meritorious services while in the Veteran Reserve Corps, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Benjamin F. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major E. C. Ford, of the 107th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theo. F. Allen, Captain of the 7th Ohio cavalry, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Hermann A. Uffers, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major T. G. Wells, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon H. C. Levensaler, of the 8th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edgar T. Ensign, of the 9th Iowa Volunteers (cavalry), for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George C. Getchell, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major R. M. Musser, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major C. B. Chittenden, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas S. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.
Captain John L. Woods, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry Bowman, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph M. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain W. J. Colburn, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Darrow, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Geo. W. Harrison, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas J. Kerr, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Geo. B. Hibbard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Leander A. Poore, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. A. Royce, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Rufus E. Swope, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Wm. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edmund B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James Wilson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John W. McKim, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Chas. B. Wagner, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Nelson Plato, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John J. Elwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain R. H. Steele, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 19, 1865.

Captain C. K. Leiby, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 19, 1865.

Captain Nathaniel Pope, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 20, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Martindale, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 9, 1865.

Brevet Captain Benj. F. Hawkes, First Lieutenant of the 17th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. M. Kreps, of the 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Elias P. Pellett, of the 144th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John D. Terry, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 36th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Frank B. James, of the 52d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel D. Burchard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in his Department, to date from October 15, 1865.

Captain Alfred Norton, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 31, 1865.

Captain John L. Bullard, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 31, 1865.

Captain John T. Garwood, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 5, 1865.

Captain Charles Fouke, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 11, 1865.

Captain Edwin J. Aldrich, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Wm. F. Johnson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 10, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from December 2, 1865.

Captain H. D. Gibson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in his Department, to date from December 9, 1865.

Captain N. M. Wardwell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 9, 1865.

Captain M. J. Daniels, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 9, 1865.

Captain Thomas R. Welles, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 9, 1865.

Captain Edward W. Coffin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 5, 1865.

Captain J. E. S. Cooper, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 5, 1865.

Captain Edward Muller, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 2, 1865.

Captain H. T. Hawkes, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 2, 1865.

Captain J. L. Meesner, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 2, 1865.

Captain Brownell Oranger, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 29, 1865.

Captain Clarence E. Nesmith, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 30, 1865.

Captain George O. Winslow, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to date from December 9, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Israel C. Hogenobler, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from November 30, 1865.

Captain George W. Eddy, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 23, 1865.

Captain John D. Gray, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 23, 1865.

Captain Samuel A. Foster, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 23, 1865.

Captain Frederick W. Clemons, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 23, 1865.

Brevet Captain Charles H. Babcock, Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 19th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 26, 1865.

Captain Frederick W. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallantry in the field, to date from January 3, 1866.

Captain Leonard P. Bureau, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 27, 1865.

Captain George W. Murphy, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 27, 1865.

Captain C. F. Lovelace, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from December 27, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Toll, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from January 4, 1866.

Captain D. R. Lamoreau, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from December 26, 1865.

Captain John W. Mott, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from January 2, 1866.

Captain E. B. Harlan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain D. S. Leslie, Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for distinguished and faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Bluford Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. S. Montgomery, of the First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James F. Bradley, of the 102d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct, to date from September 30, 1865.

Captain Orson W. Bennett, of the 102d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct, to date from September 30, 1865.

Captain John Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for efficient and faithful services during the Atlanta campaign in Georgia in 1864, and as Depot Quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William Taylor, of the U. S. Volunteers, for special gallantry in the Carolina campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thorndike D. Hodges, of the 35th U. S. colored troops, for long, faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Tyler, of the 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Campbell Station, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain C. C. Bruten, of the 22d New York cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William M. Boone, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James P. Hart, of the 3d Provisional Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Robert M. Woods, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 64th Illinois Volunteers and Assistant Commissary of Musters 4th division 17th Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., thence to Raleigh, N. C. and Washington, D. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John Jones, First Lieutenant in the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for coolness and gallantry in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. P. Fish, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William P. Shreve, First Lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James T. Wray, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in his department, to date from September 20, 1865.

Captain Sylvester Bagg, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in his department, to date from November 22, 1865.

Captain Horace B. Fitch, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from November 22, 1865.

Brevet Captain George A. Bruce, of the U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Jacob H. Bristol, of the 12th West Virginia light artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander C. Moore, of the 1st West Virginia light artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James W. Farrington, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 30, 1865.

Captain J. M. Southworth, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 30, 1865.

Captain James S. Van Patten, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 30, 1865.

Captain T. Frank Crandon, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 30, 1865.

Captain Charles Hitchcock, of the 133d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edwin C. Lovell, of the 133d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. H. Long, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 12, 1865.

Captain William A. Kobbe, of the 17th New York Volunteers, for distinguished and faithful services throughout the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John J. Knox, of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John Jones, First Lieutenant in the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services throughout the whole of the Gettysburg campaign, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain G. W. Hammersley, First Lieutenant in the 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from August 13, 1865.

Captain William F. Hall, of the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallant conduct and faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. U. Hatton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William M. Ferry, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry H. Foster, of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William H. Dunbar, of the 48th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Olustee, Fla., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. W. Dillenbeck, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain D. T. Corbin, of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Savage Station, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alden H. Comstock, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from December 23, 1865.

Captain M. S. Crowell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. B. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Le Roy E. Baldwin, of the 30th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. K. Bush, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. R. Kirk, U. S. Army, has been designated by the Medical Director Department of Washington to report to Colonel N. A. Miles for duty at the depot of recruits for the U. S. Infantry at Camp Distribution, Va.

Note.—Owing to the late hour at which it was received, we are compelled to give the gazette of changes in the Revenue Marine Service out of its usual place.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

DETACHED.

October 27.—First Lieutenant Charles T. Chase, from the steamer *E. A. Stevens*, at Newbern, N. C., as soon as Lieutenant Home reports on board, and ordered to report to Captain McGowan, at Baltimore, for assignment to duty superintending the building of cutters.

November 3.—First Lieutenant Frank Barr, from the steamer *Northerner* at Baltimore, and ordered to superintend (under Captain McGowan) the building of cutters by J. W. Lynn, at Philadelphia.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

October 26.—Second Lieutenant Edward L. Deane, of the steamer *Brook*, at New York, fifteen days.

October 29.—First Assistant Engineer Charles A. Satterlee, of the steamer *Moccasin*, at Wilmington, N. C., twenty days.

Third Lieutenant Robert Henderson, of the steamer *Kankakee*, at New York, fourteen days.

October 30.—Second Lieutenant Louis N. Stodder, of the cutter *Campbell*, at New London, Conn., extension of leave to November 20th.

First Lieutenant Henry D. Hall, of the cutter *Campbell*, at New London, Conn., one week, on return of Lieutenant Stodder.

October 31.—Lieutenant James B. Moore, of the cutter *Crawford*, at New York, fifteen days.

November 1.—Captain Edward A. Freeman, of the steamer *Keenawee*, at Baltimore, seven days.

November 5.—Second Lieutenant Leander M. Keene, of the steamer *Mahoning*, at Portland, one month.

November 6.—Second Lieutenant Wm. Collins, of the steamer *Paulsuet*, at Boston, thirty days.

Second Assistant Engineer M. G. Marilliot, of the steamer *Shamrock*, at Cleveland, Ohio, one month.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The first promenade concert of this regiment took place at the armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on last Saturday evening, the 3d inst. Although the attendance was far from being slim, it was not as large as it would have been had not the weather been threatening. It was, however, quite select. The music platform was surrounded with flags, which formed the only decorations of the room. The music was furnished by the regimental band of forty pieces, under the direction of Mr. Holding and Signor Contorno. We think the band should be stationed in the centre instead of at one end of the room, in order to give full effect to the fine music they performed. The following are the selections rendered: Part First.—March—Tannhauser, Wagner; Ballad—Happy be thy Dream, J. R. Thomas; Overture—Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Rossini; Waltz—Les Gardes de la Reine, Godfrey; Selection—Don Sebastiano, Donizetti; Polka—Papageno, Stany. Part Second.—Quick Step—Beautiful Isle of the Sea (new), dedicated to the Thirty-seventh regiment, Contorno; Overture—Oberon, Weber; Galop—Columbus, Parlow; Selection—Il Trovatore, Verdi; Song—Then, you'll Remember Me, Balfe; Quick Step—Hurrah! Russian, Hurrah! Bilec. The second and the eleventh selections were very finely rendered. The officers', which room was thrown open during the evening, has not as yet been completely fitted up, although it is elegantly papered and carpeted. Among the decorations of the room is a photograph of Captain Cox, of Company B, colored in oil, and executed by Corporal H. A. James, of the same company. Colonel Farrar and the officers of the regiment generally were present in citizen's clothes. The concert was a good one, and we hope the Thirty-seventh will have many more of the same kind. These concerts will alternate with those of the Seventh regiment.

A game at base ball was played between Companies B and C, of this regiment, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at Hoboken, which resulted in Company B carrying off the palm in a score of 45 to 12. The challenge was offered by Company H to any company in the regiment, and was immediately accepted by Company B, with the above result. Would not a competitive drill between the above Companies be more in order?

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The following order has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McElroy, commanding this regiment:

In pursuance with Brigade Orders No. 4, this regiment is hereby ordered to assemble, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, at the regimental armory, 619 Sixth Avenue, on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Field and staff, dismounted, will report to the commandant of the regiment, at 8 o'clock, a. m. precisely. The Non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Acting Adjutant at 7 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely.

Regimental line will be formed at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, when the regiment will immediately proceed to Tompkins Square for inspection and review.

Commandants of companies are directed to notify their various commands that all absentees will be punished to the full extent of the Militia Law of 1862.

THE MAJOR-GENERAISHIP OF THE FIRST DIVISION.—As the election on last Tuesday decided the question as to the re-election of Governor Fenton, we may naturally expect that some action will be ere long taken toward filling the position made vacant by the removal of Major-General Sanford. Although the names of quite a number of prominent officers of both the National Guard and Volunteers have been mentioned in this connection, the contest appears to have narrowed down to a struggle between Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall and Brevet Major-General Alexander Shaler. In deciding between these candidates, the Governor will, doubtless, be to a great extent governed by what he conceives to be the sense of the officers of the division. It becomes, therefore, important that they should have an opportunity afforded them of expressing their preference in this matter which so deeply interests all of them. It is true, we have been informed, that papers have been circulated and signed endorsing one or other of the above-named candidates, but then this can only be looked upon as a partial expression of opinion, as many might be induced to sign such a paper who would not vote for the candidate proposed were an election to be held. In view of these facts, we propose that a caucus of the field officers of the division be held, at as early a date as practicable, to take action on this subject. If General Aspinwall has any delicacy about acting in this matter, inasmuch as he is a candidate, then Brigadier-General Louis Burger, of the Second brigade, the second ranking officer of the division, is the proper officer to issue the call, and the armory of almost any of the regiments would furnish a room suitable for the meeting. Of course, as Major-Generals are not elective officers, the act of such a meeting would not be final, but, as we have said, it would, doubtless, have great weight with the Governor in making his appointment. We think, moreover, that it would be a good thing if the officers of the division could often meet together in the official capacities for the purpose of taking action on such questions as may be for the mutual good of all to have thus decided. We frequently find much esprit de corps in companies, less frequently in regiments, while in brigades and divisions it is chiefly confined to the general commanding and his staff, and then it exists in a negative form rather than as an active or vital principle.

We are prepared to hear many of the older members of the National Guard object to such a caucus as the purpose of the ground

that each officer or set of officers will endeavor to use it for the benefit of his particular candidate, and that it will be difficult to harmonize these different interests. We cannot, however, see that this objection is at all a vital one, as it must be expected that different officers will take different views of the kind of man wanted to fill the place, as well as of the merits of the respective candidates, but that is no reason why wiser counsels may not prevail, and a very decided opinion, be obtained in favor of one of the candidates proposed, thereby effectually shutting out from the contest those aspirants to the position whose claims are chiefly based on political grounds. It seems almost unnecessary to speak here of the qualifications of the two candidates we have mentioned, although a slight sketch of the military history of each may not be out of place.

Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall in 1861 was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Union Greys, which afterward organized as the Twenty-second regiment National Guard. The General has been twice mustered into the United States service with this regiment, being chosen to command it after the death of Colonel James Munroe, at Harper's Ferry, in 1862. He also served on the staff of General Burnside, at the first battle of Fredericksburg, as a volunteer aid. General Aspinwall has shown himself a very competent regimental as well as brigade commander. He was elected to command the Fourth brigade last Fall, ranking from December 1, 1865, and has done very well with his command ever since. His brigade officers drill the best in the division. He now commands the First division, by virtue of seniority of rank.

Brevet Major-General Alexander Shaler entered the National Guard, over twenty years ago, as a private in the Seventh regiment, in which he filled successively every grade from corporal up to major, in which capacity he went with the regiment to Washington, in 1861. He entered the Volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First U. S. Chasseurs (Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers), and was the means of making it a superior regiment in both drill and discipline. He served with his regiment on the Peninsula, in Couch's division of the Fourth corps, and was subsequently promoted to be Colonel and then Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the Sixth corps, Army of the Potomac, distinguishing himself at Marye Heights. He was subsequently captured, and while a prisoner at Charleston, was exposed by the Rebels to the fire of our guns. After his exchange he served in the West, and at the time of his muster-out had attained the rank of Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers. General Shaler is a strict disciplinarian and a good soldier, and was one of the best officers in the Volunteer service.

Such, then, is the military career of the principal aspirants to the office. We hope, as we have already said, that a caucus of the field officers of the First division will be long indorse one or the other of the candidates, and at the same time request the Governor to appoint him to fill the position. The First division wants a soldier to command it, who should be one who knows his duty and will do it, while at the same time he is able to instruct those whom he commands.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.—Last week the Twelfth regiment gave an exhibition drill in Morris's Tactics, at Tompkins Square parade ground, and next week the Eighth regiment will have a drill in Casey's Tactics at the same place. This will naturally institute a comparison between the merits of the respective systems, as well as show the proficiency of the Eighth and Twelfth regiments in the schools of the company and battalion. Such a comparison is an approach to the result which we have hoped to attain in urging upon the members of the National Guard the advantages to be gained from a series of competitive drills. In our remarks on this subject we have dwelt more particularly upon the importance of contests between companies rather than regiments, because it is in this way that the comparative merits of the contestants can be most thoroughly shown. It is, we think, now generally understood that the great defect in our National Guard system is that the standard of knowledge and efficiency of its officers is far too low. It therefore follows that too few of our Militia men actually know what does or does not make a good officer or a good company. A very thorough and critical inspection of the First and Second divisions has convinced us that regiments are good, bad or indifferent, in proportion to the care which has been taken in instructing the men in the school of the soldier, and that quite a number of the officers of the National Guard not having been properly instructed in this most important portion of the tactics are not good instructors for their men. We have also found that a majority of both officers and men are not accustomed to attend the drills of organizations other than the one to which they are attached, and are consequently not well posted in the comparative merits of their companies and regiments. Captains have nothing to lose and much to gain by a comparison of their own company with others; they may in this way gain many valuable suggestions. Colonels also would do well to advocate the practice of friendly contests between the various companies of their regiments, as by so doing they must necessarily increase the *esprit de corps* of the men, and thereby promote enlistments as well as adopt a most effectual method of weeding out bad officers and electing efficient ones, as the men will naturally select for commissions only those who are good drill officers. In many regiments prizes have already been offered to the best drilled men, and with a very good effect. As our readers have seen, a competitive drill recently took place in Massachusetts for a champion guidon, which we understand is to be followed by others. We hope that New York will not be behind Massachusetts in this matter.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A testimonial benefit was given Private Jacob Boyce, a veteran of Company E, of this regiment, at Fox's Old Bowery Theatre on Friday evening, the 2d inst. The theatre was well filled on the occasion, the members of Company E, Captain Martin Ballou commanding, being present in uniform, as was also Company H, of the Ninth regiment. Between the first and second pieces the drum corps of the Eighth regiment gave an exhibition of their proficiency in drumming, which was very creditable to them, and was much applauded by the audience. Jacob Boyce, for whom the benefit was given, was also introduced, and conveyed by proxy his thanks to his friends for their kindness in assisting him. Boyce is now near seventy years of age, and has been a member of Company E for nearly fifty years. Mr. G. L. Fox, the Manager of the Old Bowery, is a First Lieutenant in Company E, of the Eighth, and was one of the actors at the benefit. We understand that Captain Ballou, under whose management the affair was conducted, will be able to turn over to Mr. Boyce quite a snug little sum as the proceeds of the benefit. Colonel Varian, of the Eighth, commanding the Third brigade, was present, as was also Major Carr and most of the officers of the Eighth. A drill in Casey's Tactics of this regiment will take place at Tompkins Square on Thursday, November 15th, at 2 p. m. We hope all the officers of the regiment will appear with sashes on this occasion, as we noticed that quite a number of them were without sashes on the inspection of the regiment. An officer is not fully un-

formed unless he wears his sash, which he should do on occasions of inspection or drill.

The following order has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Wentworth, commanding this regiment, in regard to the exhibition drill: "In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade for drill at Tompkins Square, in full fatigue (white gloves), on Thursday, November 15th. Companies will report on the Square at 1 1/2 p. m. Field and staff will report (dismounted) to the Colonel at 1 1/2; non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at the same hour. Line will be formed at 2 o'clock p. m. Should the day prove stormy the drill will take place the first fair day, at the same hour and place. Tickets of admission to the Square will be issued for this drill, which can be obtained of Colonel Varian, No. 60 St. Mark's Place; Lieutenant-Colonel Wentworth, No. 187 Grand street; Major Carr, No. 157 Centre street; Bristed's 'Marble Hall,' Fourth avenue, or of any officer of the regiment. Carriages will be admitted at the Eighth street gate. There will be drills of the officers and non-commissioned officers at the State arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday, November 13th, and Wednesday, November 14th (without muskets). Orderly's call at 7 1/2 p. m. Captains will detail privates and report eight files, exclusive of guides, each evening."

THIRD BRIGADE.—We publish elsewhere General Aspinwall's order directing an election to be held to fill the position of General of this brigade, which had been held by Brigadier-General Hall (now on the supernumerary list) since 1844. The most prominent candidates for the position are Brigadier-General Marshall Lefferts, formerly Colonel of the Seventh regiment, and Colonel J. M. Varian, of the Eighth regiment, the present commander of the brigade. General Lefferts was Colonel Clark's predecessor in command of the Seventh regiment, having been elected to that position on the resignation of General A. Duray. We understand that a telegram has been sent across the Atlantic Cable to General Duray, who is now in Europe, asking him if he would accept the command of the Third brigade. We have not, however, heard what answer has been received to this message. Colonel Clark, of the Seventh regiment, has, we understand, refused to be a candidate for the position. Colonel Varian, of the Eighth regiment, now commands the brigade by virtue of seniority, and is, we think, well qualified for the position. The Colonel is a good soldier, and has been long connected with the Militia. We think the present efficient condition of the Eighth is a sufficient evidence of his competency as an officer. Colonel Rush Hawkins is also mentioned as a candidate for the position; we think, however, the contest lies between General Lefferts and Colonel Varian.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—The original order for the inspection of this regiment directed it to parade for that purpose at Tompkins Square, on the 30th ult., at two o'clock p. m. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather the regiment was inspected at its armory, at that hour. The following is an abstract of the inspection return of the regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	3	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	3	8
Band.....	11	—	11
Troop A.....	80	37	117
Troop B.....	53	17	70
Troop C.....	39	14	53
Troop D.....	72	6	78
Troop E.....	62	10	72
Troop F.....	71	6	77
Troop G.....	56	8	64
Troop H.....	53	27	80
Troop I.....	43	10	53
Troop K.....	40	10	50
Total.....	592	151	743

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—The inspection of this regiment which was ordered to take place, at Tompkins Square, on the 30th ult., at nine o'clock a. m., was postponed until Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the armory of the Third regiment. The following is an abstract of the return of the regiment as near as can be obtained:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	1	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	2	7
Troop A.....	37	7	44
Troop B.....	45	19	64
Troop C.....	29	26	55
Troop D.....	50	3	53
Troop E.....	29	19	48
Troop F.....	26	15	41
Total.....	229	92	321

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—We learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. B. Allen, of the Fifty-fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., at a late meeting of the officers of that regiment, offered two medals; one to the company parading the largest number of men at the next annual inspection, and the other to the company which shall have recruited the greatest number during the current year. The Major also promised to present a sword to the company commandant whose company roll book and papers shall appear to have been kept in the best order, and whose returns shall be most promptly and correctly made. We are pleased to see so energetic a spirit exhibited, and also to hear that it is reciprocated by the other officers of the regiment.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The fourth promenade concert of this regiment took place on Friday evening, November 9th, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. We shall speak more at length on this subject in next week's issue.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Norton has been ordered to assume command of this regiment until the recovery of Colonel Lynch from injuries recently received in being thrown from a carriage.

ELECTION FOR GENERAL OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—The following Special Orders have been issued by Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding First division:

In compliance with Special Orders No. 340, General Headquarters State of New York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, October 31, 1866, an election to fill the vacancy of Brigadier-General in the Third brigade, First division, National Guard State of New York, caused by the retiring from active service of Brigadier-General William Hall, is hereby ordered to be held at the armory of the Seventh regiment, infantry, National Guard State of New York, corner of Third avenue and Sixth street, New York City, November 20, at 8 o'clock p. m.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The first concert of the band of this regiment takes place at the regimental armory, corner of Third avenue and Sixth street, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. Members of the regiment and their friends can obtain tickets from the orderlies or from C. S. Grafalla, Band Master.

By General Orders No. 9, dated November 7th, the officers and sergeants of this regiment are ordered to assemble at the armory for drill and military instruction, at 8 o'clock p. m., of the following days, viz.: Saturday, November 17th; Saturday, December 1st; Saturday, December 15th, and Saturday, December 19th. Adjutant

Wm. H. Kipp having been elected Captain of Company D, vice Riblett, resigned, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank October 8, 1866. Sergeant Henry S. Steele having been appointed Adjutant of this regiment, vice Kipp, promoted, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank November 1, 1866. The following-named members, having been expelled from their respective companies, are dishonorably discharged, viz.: Charles E. Langdon, Company C, October 5th; Augustus Losee, Company E, October 24; E. M. Losee, Company E, October 24.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.—Brigadier-General Peter T. Washburn, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Vermont, on the 1st of October transmitted to the Governor of that State his report of the doings of his office from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866. The report forms a volume of over 300 pages, neatly bound in cloth. The report proper is found on the first twenty-six pages, the remainder being devoted to a roster of the officers of Vermont Volunteers and organized Militia. According to the report, we find that the whole number of troops furnished by the State during the war is thirty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight, being an excess over the aggregate quotas under all calls of five hundred and nine men. The number credited to the State by the War Department is one thousand greater than appears from the records of the Adjutant-General's Office of the State. An appendix is also added to the report showing a list of the engagements, with the date, in which each regiment, battery and detached company from Vermont participated during the war.

The organized Militia of the State is shown to be six thousand nine hundred and ninety officers and men, the number present for duty at the June parade and drill being five thousand six hundred and twenty-one. The whole number of commissions issued during the year has been seventy-six. Of this number nineteen have been issued to officers of organizations in the service of the United States, and fifty-seven to officers of the organized Militia.

The official expenses during the year have been only \$4,611. The report is a well-prepared document, and contains valuable information for all those interested in the State of Vermont or her soldiery.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, November 8, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending November 8, 1866:

THIRTEENTH BRIGADE.
George H. Thomas, hospital surgeon, October 12, vice Shibly, resigned.

THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE.
Jesse J. Richards, hospital surgeon, July 1, vice Peters, removed from district.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Peter J. Martin, first lieutenant, September 10, vice Lyons, declined.
Cornelius H. Carling, second lieutenant, September 10, vice Martin, promoted.

George A. C. Barnett, captain, September 19, vice Jacobsohn, resigned.
John W. King, first lieutenant, September 12, vice Daly, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
John Smith, captain, October 10, vice Butler, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Thomas B. Young, captain, October 6, vice J. Smith, resigned.
George W. Crist, first lieutenant, October 6, vice Terwilliger, removed from district.

James C. Crist, second lieutenant, October 6, vice Forbush, promoted.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Richard Vose, captain, June 26, vice Thornell, resigned.
George W. Wingate, first lieutenant, June 22, vice Franklin, resigned.

John S. Bussing, second lieutenant, June 22, vice Wingate, promoted.
Charles S. Bunker, adjutant, August 30, vice Dean, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
James G. Gregory, captain, October 19, vice Rogers, resigned.
Alfred G. Kelley, first lieutenant, October 19, vice Gregory, promoted.

H. Herbert Hogue, second lieutenant, vice Kelley, promoted.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Washington Farrington, first lieutenant, October 2, vice [Brown, resigned].
John Eaton, second lieutenant, October 2, vice Farrington, promoted.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Christopher Reinholdt, captain, May 13, vice Mayer, resigned.
Philip Ruppert, first lieutenant, May 15, vice Reinholdt, promoted.
John Bower, second lieutenant, May 13, original vacancy.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Charles D. Lamb, captain, June 7, vice Morie, removed from district.
Harrison Cronkhite, second lieutenant, June 7, vice Lamb, promoted.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
W. A. Goodell, captain, August 18, vice Ingham, resigned.
Myron Youram, first lieutenant, vice Goodell, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
John H. Wilbur, surgeon, September 19, vice Terph, chafiered.
Jacob Van Hensen, chaplain, September 24, reappointment.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Matthew S. Prosser, captain, October 27, vice Felkins, resigned.
John Post, first lieutenant, October 27, vice Bogart, removed from district.

Charles W. Ball, second lieutenant, October 27, vice H. Mack, removed from district.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. M. E.—According to our last official information, the headquarters of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry were at Austin, Texas. Captain Andrew W. Evans, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., was then at Waco, Texas. First Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, First U. S. Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor. You can address General Prince through the Paymaster General's office, Washington.

MISS S., LOUISVILLE.—Paragraph 203, of the Navy Regulations, provides that women are not to be taken to sea from the United States in any vessel of the Navy without permission from the Secretary of the Navy; nor when on foreign service, without the express permission from the commander-in-chief of the fleet or squadron, or the senior officer present, and then only to make a passage from one port to another. We must therefore answer your question in the negative.

G.—We know nothing to the contrary.

CONSTANT READER.—The regiments you allude to are composed of three battalions, numbering 800 men each. You should write to the Paymaster-General on the subject.

H. W. S.—You can find out the address of the officer you desire from the Paymaster-General's office.

(Special Notice.)

A PERFECT SEWING MACHINE—GOLDEN HONOR WELL BESTOWED.—Backward and forward—backward and forward, sings the pendulum of Time, recording the world's life on the dial of eternity, and, as it beats, the world grows older, riper, and we hope, better. Each age seems to have its distinctive office. The present is the era of invention, and in the elaboration of its design in no manner has it educed a greater benefit to the human family than in the wonderful scheme of the sewing machine. While there are so many competitors for the honors and profits of public favor, it is of the highest importance to the public to know which most worthily claims their patronage. We notice that the new improved "Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine" has this year borne off all the highest honors at its own and other State fairs, and has just received the Gold Medal of Honor from the Maryland Institute at Baltimore.

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MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

KNIST-LEE.—At St. James Church, Roxbury, Mass., November 3d, by Rev. George S. Converse, Captain OSWALD H. KNIST, Corp. of Engineers, U. S. Army, to Miss ELIZABETH AMORY, daughter of Brevet Brigadier-General F. Raymond Lee.

WARNER-HOUSTON.—On Thursday evening, October 25th, by Rev. J. G. Renner, at the parsonage, Leavenworth City, Kansas, Brevet Captain C. N. WARNER, First Lieutenant Fourth artillery, U. S. A., to Miss L. B. HOUSTON, of Columbia, Pa.

SILLIMAN-BUCK.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, November 1st, by Rev. Dr. Brooks, Brevet Major HENRY B. SILLIMAN, U. S. A., to Miss CATHERINE E., eldest daughter of Charles N. Buck, Esq., of Hudson county, N. J.

DIED.

LOWRY.—At New London, Conn., October 31st, HENRIETTA OLIVIA, only daughter of Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N., aged 6 years, 5 months and 15 days.

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It was used very extensively in 1851, with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received, testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE and UNADULTERATED.

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November contains sketches of the KING and QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, with likenesses; CHIEF MEN AMONG THE MOHOMES, with many excellent portraits and other illustrations; beside LYCEUM LECTURES; Dr. J. FOSSATI, the celebrated French Phrenologist; Public Opinion; Women who Talk; Family Dog; and a host of other reading, suggestive and profitable to all. Price 20 cents, or \$2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for OCTOBER 31.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—The 6th of November; Our Governor; Forward! The Constitutional Convention; The Registry; A Plea for the Freedmen; The New Complication between Prussia and Austria; The Second Meeting of the Registrars; Editorial Paragraphs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Domestic News; Crimes and Casualties; Religious; The Indians; Southern News—Condition of the South; The Freedmen; Mexico; European News—England; Spain; France; Prussia; Austria; Italy; Turkey.

BRIG-GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD—Communication from J. K.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE—The Charges Against the Police Commissioners; Examination of Witnesses; Nothing Proved Against Them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—A New Poet—Studies; The Magazines.

A TRIP TO COLORADO—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. XVIII.—The Return to Denver.

ON THE BORDER—From Our Special Correspondent, Kansas Pacific Railroad; Geographical Centre of our Union; Manhattan; Old Plains Men; Agricultural College; No Distinctions of Sex, Race or color; Women Voting; How it Works; Another Step Needed; Lawrence; Tracks of the War; Baldwin City; Ottawa; Paola; Wood, Oil and Coal; "A Little Meeting;" Spring Hill; Rapid Development; A Cheap Mail Contract; Olathe; Westport; Kansas City; Wyandotte; Dead Towns; Growth of Kansas.

AN AFTERNOON WITH COUNT BISMARCK—From Our Special Correspondent at Berlin.

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN OF OXFORD"—From Our Special Correspondent—The Social Science Congress; Partnerships of Industry; Church Congress; The Congressional Bodies; Volunteer Fetes at Brussels; The English Volunteers; Death of the Bishop of Calcutta; The Reform Demonstration at Leeds; Mr. Bright and the Tories.

THE REBEL DEAD—Dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester; Address of General Henry A. Wise.

A VISIT TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.

ADDRESS OF MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE—Pennsylvania; Indiana; North Carolina; West Virginia; Tennessee.

POLITICAL—Massachusetts—The Complete Congress Tickets; General Grant in favor of the Constitutional Amendment; New York—The Soldiers and Sailors' Union.

THE FENIAN TRIALS—Trial of Colonel Robert B. Lynch and the Rev. John M. Mahon; They are Found Guilty and Sentenced to Death.

FINE ARTS.

SCIENCE—Animal Force and Animal Food; The Origin and Support of Muscular Power; New and Conclusive Facts; Analysis of Light by Filtration, with Convexion of Burning Heat; Disinfecting Powers of Petroleum.

LITERATURE.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL—American Institute Farmers' Club, Tuesday, Oct. 23d; Pear Weighing 23½ ounces—Apples—The Old Question Revisited—Apples Half Sweet and Half Sour; Sweet Corn—How to Preserve by Drying; A New Potatoe-Digger; The Greeley Prize for Grapes; Grapes—Is the Iowa Hardy? Quinces, a New Use for; Cabbage—How to Winter; Grapes and Prunes; Wine Vinegar; Pear-Growing in Illinois; Upland Rice; Manure for Blackberries and Strawberries; Value of Lime as Manure; Corn-Cob Meal; Cisterns—How to Build, and How to Stop Leaky Ones; Nails—Why Called Sixpenny, Eightpenny, &c.; Information for Emigrants; Grasshopper Pest in Kansas; For the Benefit of Bread-Makers; How to Restore Denuded Soil; Model Farmers' Club; Autumn Leaves... The Cotton Crop of 1866—Spring Planting; Discouragements; Storms and Worms; The Cost to Grow Cotton; Future Prospects... Kansas State Fair—John Brown Stock; Fort Scott Woolen Mills.

POETRY—The Nation's Cattle-Show; "Pull Down that Hated Yankee Flag."

THE HORSE MARKET.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special

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CELLA.....Capt. Giesdell, do. do. Oct. 6.

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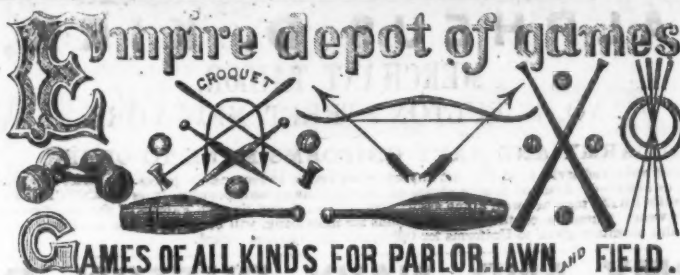
NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of VOLUNTEER OFFICERS who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination, and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

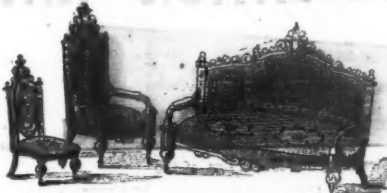
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